COMPLETED 516-P
250
JUN 1 1985
HE 3.76:983

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 1983

IES
719

ga

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance
Office of Energy Assistance

ORIGINAL

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Office of Family Assistance
Welfare Management Institute
Transpoint Building
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 1983

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance
Office of Energy Assistance
May 10, 1985

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of Energy Assistance wishes to acknowledge the valuable contributions of the Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy, the Bureau of the Census, and the American Public Welfare Association, in developing information used in this report on energy usage and other characteristics of low income households, and of the states, tribes, and territories, in providing data on their energy assistance programs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Executive Summary i

Introduction 1

- Legislative Reporting Requirement and Block Grant Data Strategy 1
- Program Overview 2
- Federal Implementation 4

Part One - The Type and Cost of Fuels Used for Home Energy 6

- Percent of Households Using Each Major Type of Heating Fuel 6
- Average Expenditures for Space Heating 7
- Households Unable to Pay for Heat 8

Part Two - Fiscal Year 1983 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Data 10

- Sources of Information 10
- Number and Income Levels of Assisted Households 10
    - Number of Households Receiving LIHEAP Assistance 10
    - Presence of the Elderly in Assisted Households 11
    - Race and Ethnicity of Assisted Households 11
    - Income of Assisted Households 11
- Heating Costs of Assisted Households 12
    - Primary Heating Fuels of Assisted Households 12
    - Average Expenditures for Space Heating by Assisted Households 12
- Program Features 12
    - Types of Home Energy Assistance 12
    - Eligibility Factors 13
    - Criteria for Setting Benefits 13
    - Forms of Payments 14
    - Local Agencies 14
    - Months of Operation 15
    - Coordination of Program Components 15
- Fiscal Data 16
    - Appropriations 16
    - State and Tribal Allotments 17
    - Territorial Allotments 18
    - Grant Awards 18
    - Transfers 19
    - Reallotment and Carryover 19
    - Expenditures and Audits 19

Page

Part Three - Energy Costs and Assistance Levels 21

National Average LIHEAP Benefits and Offset of Average Heating Costs by LIHEAP Benefits 21
Energy Crisis Needs and Benefits 21

Text Tables

1. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, fiscal year 1983 23
2. Average annual expenditures for residential space heating: Amount and percent of income, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, by Census region and fuel type 24
3. Average annual expenditures for energy for all residential uses: Amount and percent of income, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, by Census region and main heating fuel type 25
4. LIHEAP: Estimated number of households receiving home energy assistance from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of assistance, fiscal year 1983 26
5. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 27
6. LIHEAP: Percent of all low income households, and households receiving heating assistance, as reported in the March 1983 supplement to the Current Population Survey, classified by poverty status 28
7. LIHEAP: Number of states providing each type of home energy assistance, fiscal year 1983 29
8. LIHEAP: Number of states selecting various eligibility criteria, fiscal year 1983 30
9. LIHEAP: Number of states selecting various criteria for varying benefits, fiscal year 1983 30
10. LIHEAP: Number of states making automatic payments for heating assistance to categorically eligible groups of households, fiscal year 1983 31
11. LIHEAP: Number of states providing assistance to or on behalf of eligible households, by form of payment, fiscal year 1983 31
12. LIHEAP: Number of states designating various types of state agencies with primary administrative responsibility, fiscal year 1983 32
13. LIHEAP: Number of states designating various types of local agencies with administrative responsibility, fiscal year 1983 32
14. LIHEAP: Federal allotment percents and allotments, by state, fiscal year 1983 33
15. LIHEAP: Offset of regional average space heating costs for LIHEAP recipients by regional average LIHEAP assistance with heating costs, by Census region, fiscal year 1983 34

Page

Appendices

Appendix A - LIHEAP Data Collection Activities 35
Exhibit A-1. February 1983 LIHEAP telephone survey form 38
Exhibit A-2. FY 1983 APWA LIHEAP report form 39
Exhibit A-3. March 1983 CPS energy assistance questions 40
Exhibit A-4. 1982-1983 RECS energy assistance questions 41
Exhibit A-5. January 1984 RECS supplemental energy assistance questions 42

Appendix B - The Residential Energy Consumption Survey and Estimating Expenditures of Low Income Households 43
Tables B-1 - B-4. Average household space heating energy consumption and expenditures 49

Appendix C - Estimates of Heating Energy Expenditures of Low Income Households in Each State 53
Table C-1. Average household space heating expenditures, by state 55

Appendix D - Technical Notes on LIHEAP Household Data Derived from the Current Population Survey 56
Table D-1. 1982 poverty income guidelines 69
Table D-2. 60% of state median income for FY 1983 70
Tables D-3 - D-4. Number and percent distribution of low income households by members' ages 71
Table D-5. Maximum LIHEAP income standards, by state, expressed as a percent of poverty 73

Appendix E - State Program Features 74
Table E-1. Sources of funds 75
Table E-2. Uses of funds 76
Tables E-3 - E-7. Heating assistance 77
Tables E-8 - E-12. Winter crisis assistance 82
Tables E-13 - E-17. Summer crisis assistance 87
Tables E-18 - E-22. Cooling assistance 92
Tables E-23 - E-26. Weatherization assistance 97
Tables E-27 - E-31. Percent of assisted households, classified by income ranges 101
Table E-32. Percent of heating assistance households with elderly or handicapped member 106
Table E-33. Transfers to other HHS block grants 107

Appendix F - Estimated Average LIHEAP Benefits 108
Table F-1. Estimated average benefits 109

Page

Appendix G - Direct Low Income Home Energy Assistance Funding of Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations 110
  Table G-1. Tribal allotments 114
  Table G-2. Sources of funds 120
  Table G-3. Uses of funds 122
  Tables G-4 - G-6. Heating assistance 124
  Tables G-7 - G-9. Winter crisis assistance 134
  Tables G-10 - G-12. Summer crisis assistance 140
  Tables G-13 - G-15. Cooling assistance 143
  Tables G-16 - G-18. Weatherization assistance 146

Appendix H - Territorial Programs 150
  Table H-1. Territorial allotments 152
  Table H-2. Households receiving assistance 153

Appendix I - Energy Crisis Intervention 154
  Exhibit I-1. Bibliography on utility arrearages and disconnections 175

Appendix J - Private Sector Energy Assistance 176
  Table J-1. Private sector energy assistance 178

Appendix K - Procedures for Determining States' Allotments for the Fiscal Year 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program 186

Appendix L - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 188

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF THE REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1983
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Program Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law 97-35. The program is one of seven block grants authorized by OBRA and administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The block grant statutes provide substantial flexibility for states to design their programs to fit the needs of their citizens. States have been administering LIHEAP as a block grant since fiscal year 1982. This report, required by the statute, covers fiscal year 1983 (FY 1983).

Funding for LIHEAP for FY 1983 was $1.975 billion. HHS made FY 1983 grants to all states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and five other U.S. territories. In addition, 129 Indian tribes and tribal organizations received direct grants and administered their own programs.

The purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households to meet the costs of home energy. Home energy is defined as a source of residential heating or cooling. The statute also authorizes payments for energy crisis intervention (crisis assistance) and low cost weatherization or other energy related home repairs. States are permitted to transfer funds from LIHEAP to any of the six other HHS block grants authorized in Pub. L. 97-35, and most states did so. No state transferred funds into LIHEAP from another block grant program.

This report to Congress fulfills the requirement in section 2610 of Pub. L. 97-35, which states:

> (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including --
> (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
> (2) the cost and type of fuels used;
> (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
> (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title; and
> (5) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.
>
> (b) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress containing a summary of data collected under subsection (a).

Types and Costs of Home Energy

The national proportions of households using each major type of fuel for heating do not vary much from one income level to another. However, low income households are somewhat more likely to use bulk fuels, such as fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, wood, or coal, to heat their homes.

Average space heating costs were $400 for FY 1983 (down from $419 in the colder winter of FY 1982), representing a little less than 2% of the income of the average U.S. household. Average space heating costs for low income households (meaning households to which states could provide LIHEAP assistance according to the statute) were $384, representing about 5.8% of annual income. On average, low income households live in older houses, with less efficient heating equipment. While these housing factors are associated with higher heating costs, their effects are offset somewhat by the smaller size of low income homes. (On average, costs for all residential energy--including heating and cooling, termed home energy by LIHEAP, as well as lighting, cooking, water heating, and other residential uses except transportation--rose 3%, to $1,048, from FY 1982 to FY 1983. Although, nationally, the winter of FY 1983 was nearly 10% warmer than the winter of FY 1982, residential energy price increases, especially for natural gas, drove residential energy expenditures up.)

For FY 1983, the heating costs of low income elderly households averaged about 16% higher than the heating costs of other low income households. Low income elderly households tend to have fewer members and smaller income. Consequently, low income elderly households average a greater portion of their income for heating costs (7.1%) than other low income households.

National survey data available for the first time tend to confirm some findings of state-level studies of households who face a loss of heat in their homes due to inability to pay the bill. Households using more expensive bulk fuels were more likely to experience a loss of heat. At the same time, households reporting a loss of heat averaged lower income and more members, especially children.

Characteristics of Programs and Assisted Households

Following is a summary of the assistance states provided:

Type of assistance	Households	Expenditures
Heating assistance	6,414,448	$1,343,267,155
Cooling assistance	529,036	$ 33,020,830
Crisis assistance	998,236	$ 191,771,756
Weatherization	482,620	$ 195,463,612

Most households receiving heating crisis assistance also received heating assistance. When both types of assistance are combined based on state estimates of the overlap, about 6.8 million households received about $225 on average for help with heating costs.

The 6.8 million households receiving assistance with heating costs represent about 30% of all households estimated to have incomes under the maximums set out in Pub. L. 97-35 and a little less than half of the households eligible according to the stricter income criteria most states adopted.

Grantees were required to make special efforts to reach elderly and handicapped low income households. About 40% of households receiving assistance with heating costs had an elderly member, which is about the same proportion of elderly among all eligible households.

Although nearly all states made some payments in the form of unrestricted cash, most showed a preference for restricted benefits. Restricted benefits included payments directly to energy vendors on behalf of eligible households, or vouchers, coupons, or two-party checks which the households could redeem only for energy. Generally, cash payments were employed where such restricted payments were impractical, such as for automatic payments to categorically eligible households or payments to households which pay for their heat as part of their rent.

Heating Costs and Assistance Levels

The average LIHEAP benefit for heating assistance (including heating crisis assistance) was about $225. This offset about 54% of the average FY 1983 heating costs for recipients. During the colder winter of FY 1982, average benefits offset about 41% of average heating costs.

The experience of households receiving heating crisis assistance could differ especially widely from this average. Regular heating assistance usually covers only part of the annual heating costs of recipients. However, typically, the crisis benefit offsets the entire crisis need, such as the cost of reconnecting utility service or a minimum delivery of bulk fuel.

In most states, households receiving heating crisis benefits have also received regular heating assistance. This means that about one-tenth of all households receiving LIHEAP assistance with heating costs are receiving significantly higher than average levels of assistance because they receive both regular heating assistance and crisis assistance.

Some other states coordinate their regular heating and heating crisis programs in ways which do not provide both kinds of benefits to the same households. In some of these other states, households received the same total levels of assistance whether they were facing a crisis when they applied or not. Yet other states targeted their regular heating and their crisis programs on different segments of the eligible population, so that households eligible for one kind of benefit might not be eligible for the other.

REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1983
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Legislative Reporting Requirement and Block Grant Data Strategy

This report is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law 97-35, enacted on August 13, 1981. Title XXVI, cited as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, authorized the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The program is one of seven block grants authorized by OBRA and administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The program is administered by the Office of Family Assistance of the Social Security Administration.

Section 2610 of Pub. L. 97-35 states:

> (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including--
> (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
> (2) the cost and type of fuels used;
> (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
> (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title; and
> (5) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.
>
> (b) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress containing a summary of data collected under subsection (a).

This is the third annual report to Congress on energy assistance programs administered by HHS. A parallel provision in section 309 of Pub. L. 96-223, the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, was the basis for an August 1982 report to Congress on the fiscal year 1981 (FY 1981) Low Income Energy Assistance Program. A report on the FY 1982 LIHEAP was submitted November 1, 1983. Like that report, this one reflects federal regulatory policy and data collection strategy to minimize the federal burden on the states, to the extent allowed by the block grant statutes.

The preamble to the combined final regulations for all seven HHS block grants states:

> The Secretary has determined that the Department should implement the block grant programs in a manner that is fully consistent with the congressional intent to enlarge the States' ability to control use of the funds involved. Accordingly, to the extent possible, we will not

> burden the States' administration of the programs with definitions of permissible and prohibited activities, procedural rules, paperwork and recordkeeping requirements, or other regulatory provisions. The States will, for the most part, be subject only to the statutory requirements, and the Department will carry out its functions with due regard for the limited nature of the role that Congress has assigned to us. (47 FR 29472)

In accordance with this general principle, HHS did not offer extensive interpretation of the requirements of the statutes authorizing the block grants. HHS likewise reduced the burden of federal reporting requirements. In contrast to the quarterly reporting of recipient characteristics and financial status required of FY 1981 grantees, FY 1982 and FY 1983 LIHEAP grantees were required to report only annually the number and income levels of households assisted and to provide to HHS a copy of an annual audit. Grantees were free to submit the required information in whatever format they judged appropriate.

As a consequence of HHS's intent to collect the necessary data with minimum burden on the states, this report relies less on required reports from grantees and more on voluntary reporting efforts and the results of national surveys performed by the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Energy. A detailed discussion of LIHEAP data collection may be found at Appendix A.

Program Overview

Fiscal year 1983 funding for LIHEAP was set by two continuing resolutions at $1,975,000,000.[1] Of this total, $2,289,000 were set aside for administrative costs at the federal level. Another $2,671,603 were allotted to Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The remaining $1,970,039,397 were apportioned among each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and 129 applicant Indian tribes and tribal organizations.[2]

---

[1] In addition to the funds appropriated specifically for LIHEAP, states reported using almost $23 million for LIHEAP in FY 1983 out of $200 million of petroleum violation escrow funds made available under section 155 of Public Law 97-377. Section 155 funds could be used under LIHEAP or any of four energy conservation programs administered by the Department of Energy.

[2] Throughout this report, when "state" or "states" refers to direct grant recipients in general, it includes the District of Columbia, territories, tribes, and tribal organizations receiving direct grants. "Territories" refers to American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. "Tribes" refers to Indian tribes and tribal organizations receiving direct LIHEAP grants, unless otherwise specified.

The purpose of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, as stated by section 2602(a) of the LIHEAP statute, is "to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy." Program funds may be used for the following:

- Home Energy Assistance--"Home energy" is defined in section 2603(3) of the LIHEAP statute as "a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings." Assistance with home energy costs was provided by grantees and subgrantees in such forms as cash, vouchers, coupons, and two-party checks to eligible households, payments to home energy suppliers on behalf of eligible households, and payments to landlords on behalf of eligible tenant households.[3]
- Energy Crisis Intervention or Crisis Assistance--Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute provides that, of the funds available to it, a state is to reserve for energy crisis intervention "a reasonable amount based on data from prior years." "Energy crisis intervention" is defined in section 2603(1) of the statute as action taken to ameliorate "weather-related and supply shortage emergencies."[4]

---

[3] In FY 1980, HHS and the Community Services Administration (CSA) distributed $1.6 billion in energy assistance funds. CSA distributed $400 million for crisis assistance. HHS distributed the remaining $1.2 billion under Pub. L. 96-126, paying $400 million directly to recipients of Supplemental Security Income as a Special Energy Allowance, and allocating $800 million (less federal administrative costs) among 49 states, the District of Columbia, and 20 Indian tribes and tribal organizations under the Energy Allowance Program.

In FY 1981, HHS and CSA distributed $1.85 billion in energy funds, providing assistance to eligible households for heating and cooling costs, and crisis intervention. Of the $1.85 billion, $89,363,252 were transferred to CSA for an Energy Crisis Intervention Program that was carried out under section 222(a)(5) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. HHS distributed the remaining funds (less federal administrative costs) under the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP), providing grants to each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and five other territories, and 55 Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Authorized by the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980, Title III of Pub. L. 96-223, the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, LIEAP provided assistance to low income households to offset the rising costs of home energy that were excessive in relation to household income.

Providing assistance for cooling costs was initially an option under CSA crisis intervention programs. It was also an option under the FY 1981 LIEAP statute, which defined "home energy" as a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings. However, LIEAP assistance with cooling costs was limited to cases of medical necessity. The current LIHEAP statute does not contain that limitation.

[4] From FY 1977 through FY 1981, CSA provided funding for "crisis intervention" or "crisis assistance"--cash, shelter, emergency supplies, or supplemental heating sources to be provided to households without heat or in imminent danger of having their fuel supplies terminated. From FY 1974 through FY 1976, limited amounts were available for crisis intervention under CSA programs not specifically or solely intended for this purpose.

- Low Cost Residential Weatherization or Other Energy Related Home Repair--Section 2605(k) of the LIHEAP statute provides that up to 15 percent of the funds allotted or available to a state for a fiscal year may be used for low cost residential weatherization or other energy related home repair.[5]

- Administrative Costs--Section 2605(b)(9) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a state may use up to 10 percent of its allotment for a fiscal year for planning and administering the use of its LIHEAP funds. Neither the statute nor the HHS block grant final regulations provides a specific definition of administrative costs. The preamble to the regulations indicates that, "as a general matter, administrative costs are all the costs of program administration, whether they would be considered direct or indirect costs under categorical grants." However, each state "must determine which expenses constitute administrative costs chargeable to grant funds on a case-by-case basis," based upon the intrinsic nature of the program and the standard accounting procedures followed by the state.

- Transfers to Other HHS Block Grants--Section 2604(f) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a state may transfer up to a total of 10 percent of its LIHEAP allotment to one or more of the six other block grants authorized by OBRA and administered by HHS. These block grants are: Social Services; Community Services; Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services; Maternal and Child Health Services; Preventive Health and Health Services; and Primary Care.

Federal Implementation

The LIHEAP statute made the Secretary of HHS responsible for several oversight and enforcement activities. As described in the following paragraphs, most of these were delegated to the Office of Family Assistance (OFA).

In order to receive a grant, states were required by section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute to submit thirteen statutory assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing how the assurances would be carried out. The LIHEAP statute gave the Secretary no authority to approve or disapprove these plans. On the contrary, section 2605 states:

---

[5] From FY 1974 through FY 1978, CSA provided funding for residential weatherization for low income households. In addition, the Federal Energy Administration and the Department of Energy (DOE), its successor, have provided weatherization assistance from FY 1977 to the present. Funding for weatherization is currently available from DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program, as well as from LIHEAP. In FY 1983, this DOE program was funded at $245 million (including $100 million in "Jobs Bill" funding) and served 165,545 households.

> The Secretary may not prescribe the manner in which the States will comply with the provisions of this subsection.

Accordingly, the HHS block grant regulations do not elaborate upon the statutory application requirements, and OFA reviewed applications only to determine that they were complete and in accordance with these statutory requirements. In contrast to the experience in the year before the block grant, when OFA approved applications for grants only after determining that state plans were consistent with extensive regulations, under the block grant, states have received initial grant awards significantly earlier in the fiscal year. The pacing of initial grant awards is especially important for LIHEAP due to the program's seasonal character.

Section 2608 of the LIHEAP statute requires the Secretary to withhold funds from any state which fails to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law. The Secretary is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that states have failed to expend funds in accordance with the statute. In addition, the Secretary is to undertake investigations in several states each year to assess compliance of the states' programs with the statute.

PART ONE

THE TYPE AND COST OF FUELS USED FOR HOME ENERGY

Section 2610 of the LIHEAP statute requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to report to Congress information on the use and cost of home energy.

This report draws most of its information on the use and cost of home energy from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) performed by the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA). The primary advantages of RECS over other sources of information on the use and costs of home energy are:

- it is a representative sample, providing reliable projections of low income households at the level of the four Census regions, as well as national data;
- use of all residential fuels (except gasoline) is included;
- the survey contacts the energy suppliers of sample households and obtains detailed information on actual consumption and charges.

While it is a relatively simple process to determine the amount of natural gas or electricity a household uses, it is difficult to determine how much of the fuel goes for space heating. The EIA has used information from RECS to develop estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end-uses, including space heating. For this report, regression formulas were used to assign end-use values to sample cases from 1982-1983 RECS. This procedure forms the basis for projections of the heating costs of subgroups of low income households which appear in this report. A fuller account of this report's use of RECS may be found at Appendix B.

Percent of Households Using Each Major Type of Heating Fuel

The percentage of all households, all low income households[1], and assisted households using each major type of heating fuel is presented in Table 1. (Tables 1 through 15 appear at the end of the body of this report, before the appendices.) Table 1 illustrates that the percentage of households using each fuel is nearly the same for each category. Compared to other households, low income households are somewhat more likely to heat their homes with bulk fuels, such as fuel oil, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)[2], wood, or coal.

---

[1] "Low income" is used here to refer to households to whom states could make LIHEAP payments according to the standards in section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute. Most states set eligibility standards more strict than the maximums allowed by the statute.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gas refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid, compressed form, such as propane or butane.

Average Expenditures for Space Heating[3]

As shown in Table 2, at both the national and regional levels, households that use fuel oil or liquefied petroleum gas spend more for space heating than those using natural gas or electricity.[4] Typically, electricity has the highest unit price. However, residences using electricity for heat tend to be smaller, have relatively efficient heating equipment, and better insulation, factors which all contribute to considerably lower consumption of energy for space heating. (Tables B-1 and B-4 in Appendix B provide information on residential space heating energy consumption by fuel type.)

Average FY 1983 space heating costs for all households were about $400, while average space heating costs for low income households were about $384, or about 4% lower than the average for all households. As Table 2 shows, the general pattern holds over most regions and most types of fuel.

Although the average costs for space heating by low income households are lower than for other households, these costs represent a greater proportion of the income of low income households than the proportion of income the average household spends on heating. Nationally, heating costs represent about 5.8% of the average income of low income households, compared to about 1.6% for the average U.S. household.

---

[3] Readers should keep in mind that energy use and expenditure information in this report is based on sample survey data. Cells in tables 2 and 3 contain two dashes (--), rather than figures, when the number of sample cases for a particular subgroup was thought to be too small to justify their use. In general, readers should remember that data characterizing subgroupings of LIHEAP recipients by region or fuel type may be based on relatively few sample cases and may exhibit wide variance.

[4] Nationally, about 38% of the average household's expenditures for energy in FY 1983 (excluding gasoline) were for heat. Displayed in Table 3 are national average expenditures for all residential energy (for heating and non-heating uses) by all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households. Households are grouped by the main type of heating fuel they use. The average household spent about 4.5% of its income on all residential energy, while low income households spent about 12.8%.

Regional differences in the average percent of income spent on residential energy, as shown in this table, reflect more than climate variation among the regions. Regional differences in average income, fuel prices, and housing stock also influence the percentage of income spent on residential energy in each region.

Nationally, the average household spent more for residential energy in FY 1983 than in FY 1982. However, the increase was not uniform across the nation. Due to a relatively mild winter and a levelling of fuel oil prices, households in the Northeast averaged lower residential energy expenditures than the year before. Nonetheless, average expenditures for Northeast households remained higher than average expenditures by households in other parts of the country suffering from a relatively cold winter and rapid increases in natural gas prices. (The national accumulated heating degree day average was 4,967 for 1981-1982 and 4,500 for 1982-1983. From December 1981 to December 1982, the price of residential fuel oil declined .7% nationally, while the price of residential natural gas rose 25%. The price of residential electricity rose 6% during the same period.)

Elderly low income households pay a still greater proportion of their income for heat. The FY 1983 heating costs of low income households with elderly members averaged 16% higher than the heating costs of other low income households. Elderly households tend to have fewer members, and their average income is only about 77% of the mean income of other low income households. So heating costs represent a higher proportion (7.1%) of the total income of the average low income elderly household.

Households Unable to Pay for Heat

For the first time, information is becoming available from national surveys about households who lost heat in their homes during the winter months due to inability to pay. The Office of Family Assistance arranged for questions on this subject to be added to the Department of Energy's Residential Energy Consumption Survey and the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey.[5] Initial results leave many technical and substantive questions unanswered. However, they do provide a first look at the demographics and energy use of households who report that they lost heat in their homes during the winter due to inability to pay for fuel or utility service.

Low income households heating with bulk fuels are somewhat more likely to be without heat due to inability to pay than are low income households heating with natural gas or electricity. (For example, households heating with fuel oil were twice as likely to report being without heat because they could not pay than were households heating with natural gas.) Several factors may contribute. Average expenditures for heating with fuel oil or LPG tend to be higher than average expenditures for heating with natural gas or electricity. In addition, low income households reporting a loss of heat report income averaging about 15% lower than the average for all low income households. So, often, the costs of more expensive fuels are being paid with lower average income. Bulk fuel dealers frequently require cash on delivery from customers, while utilities typically extend credit. Finally, in many states, utilities are forbidden by law to discontinue service to certain customers during cold weather. These state laws provide a measure of protection for households heating with natural gas and electricity which households heating with bulk fuel do not enjoy.

---

[5] Survey questions were designed to identify households who were without heat in their homes during the winter months for one or more days due to various reasons. Other households not so identified may have been near to a loss of heat due to payment problems. The survey data described here do not reflect loss of an energy source when that loss did not mean a loss of heat. Nor do the survey data reflect households which lost heat for less than a day during the winter months.

Households which lost heat for one or more days during the winter tend to have more members, especially children, but fewer elderly members than the average low income household. Households reporting a loss of heat averaged 3.3 members. About two thirds of these households had a child under 18 years of age. Only about 20% had an elderly member. Low income households average about 2.5 members. About 45% have children, and about 40% have an elderly member. Households which lost heat due to an inability to pay also tend to have lower incomes than other low income households.[6]

These findings about the composition and income of households which lost heat for one or more days during the winter largely confirm findings from several studies performed at the state or local level.[7] However, the preliminary nature of the national survey data must be kept in mind.

---

[6] Information on the demographics and income of households which reported a loss of heat is drawn from the March 1984 Supplement to the Current Population Survey. The survey data pertain to households which reported losing their heat source for one or more days between October 1983 and the middle of March 1984.

[7] A bibliography of selected studies on residential energy arrearages and utility disconnections is included in Appendix I.

PART TWO

FISCAL YEAR 1983 LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DATA

Sources of Information

Information about households receiving LIHEAP benefits is drawn from many sources. States were required to report the number and income levels of households assisted. In addition, most states provided additional data voluntarily on forms distributed by the American Public Welfare Association, and by telephone in surveys performed by OFA. Finally, the most detailed information about LIHEAP recipients is available in two national surveys, the March 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). Descriptions of these sources may be found at Appendix B and Appendix D. Comparable information is not available on recipients of LIHEAP benefits from tribal or territorial programs. Appendix G and Appendix H contain available information on tribal and territorial programs.

Number and Income Levels of Assisted Households

Number of Households Receiving LIHEAP Assistance

Table 4 displays the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance.

States reported providing heating assistance to about 6.4 million households in FY 1983. About 998,000 households received assistance with energy crises, mostly related to heating, rather than cooling. Based on estimates from most states, it appears that about two-thirds of the households reported receiving heating crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. The number of households receiving assistance with heating costs then would be about 6.8 million, compared with about 6.25 million households in FY 1982 and 7.1 million households in FY 1981.

Over 529,000 households received assistance specifically for cooling costs, about 54% of these in Texas, with the remainder in 12 other states. (In addition, Arizona, Florida, and Hawaii provided eligible households with a home energy benefit which did not distinguish between heating and cooling.) A small number of households received energy crisis assistance related to cooling.

Some households received assistance with both heating costs and cooling costs. Based on survey data, we think these households represent about 5% to 8% of all households receiving assistance with heating costs and about 65% of all households receiving assistance with cooling costs. The unduplicated total of households receiving assistance with heating and/or cooling costs would be about seven million.

More than 482,000 households received low cost weatherization or other energy related home repairs. More than 262,000 of these were reported by the State of New York.

The number of households eligible for LIHEAP cannot be estimated currently with precision. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of the year. No data source provides seasonal national information on income and participation in other programs which provide categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Further, states' procedures for determining eligibility may annualize one or more months' income to test against the income standard the state has adopted. So households may be eligible for LIHEAP even though their actual annual income is above the income maximum set in law. With those qualifications in mind, we estimate that, for FY 1983, about 22 million households had incomes under the maximums in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute. However, most states set eligibility standards more rigorous than those maximums in the statute.

The 6.8 million households receiving assistance with heating represent about 30% of the households with incomes under the maximums in section 2605(b)(2)(B), and a little less than half of the households eligible according to the stricter standards states actually used.

A similar measure of the coverage of crisis assistance programs is not as simple because we have no good measure of the maximum pool of eligible households (i.e., households facing a home energy crisis). However, only 40% of low income households reporting an actual loss of heat due to inability to pay also reported receiving LIHEAP.

Presence of the Elderly in Assisted Households

Section 2605(b)(3) of the LIHEAP statute requires states to "conduct outreach activities designed to assure that eligible households, especially households with elderly individuals or handicapped individuals or both, are made aware of the assistance available. . . ." According to the March 1983 CPS, about 40% of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member 60 years or older. About the same proportion of all low income households contain an elderly member. So households containing elderly members are served roughly in proportion to their representation in the total low income population.

Race and Ethnicity of Assisted Households

LIHEAP recipient households classified in the March 1983 CPS as white (which includes some households classified as Hispanic) made up about 73% of households receiving heating assistance. Black households represented about 25% and other groups 2%. Among all low income households, white households made up about 79%, black households made up 19%, and households of other races made up about 2%.

Income of Assisted Households

No federal definition of income was set out for LIHEAP, either in statute or regulation. In their reports of the income of LIHEAP households, states employed their own definitions of countable income. To provide a basis for comparison of the income of LIHEAP households and other low income households, Tables 5 and 6 show the income of LIHEAP households as reported by states and as included in CPS. Because of the differences in the way income is counted for LIHEAP program eligibility on the one hand, and statistical surveys such as CPS, on the other, caution must be exercised in comparing income data reported by states with income data in CPS. From these tables, we see that those households which actually participated in LIHEAP were among the poorer households in the eligible group. To a large extent, this reflects the decisions of 32 states, described below in more detail, to set income eligibility standards below the maximums allowed by the LIHEAP statute.

Heating Costs of Assisted Households

Primary Heating Fuels of Assisted Households

Just as low income households are more likely than other households to use bulk fuels, such as fuel oil, LPG, wood, or coal, for heating, so, generally speaking, LIHEAP recipient households (whose incomes tend to be even lower than the incomes of other low income households) are more likely than other low income households to heat with bulk fuels. An important exception to this pattern is found in the North Central region, where recipient households are significantly more likely than other low income households to use natural gas for heating. Table 1 displays the percentage of recipient households heating with the four main fuel types.

Average Expenditures for Space Heating by Assisted Households

On average, households receiving LIHEAP heating assistance had higher heating costs ($413) than low income non-recipient households ($378). This pattern is apparent across regions and fuel types.

With higher average heating costs and lower average income than low income non-recipients, LIHEAP recipients devoted a larger proportion of their incomes to heating (7.0%) than did such non-recipients (5.0%). Table 2 shows the percentage of income represented by annual heating costs for LIHEAP recipients.

Program Features

States have been given as much flexibility as possible under the statute to design programs based on their own assessments of the needs of their citizens. Following are descriptions of some key program features which states chose for FY 1983. Appendix E describes the sources of this information and includes tables with state-specific data. Appendix G describes features of tribal programs, and Appendix H describes features of territorial programs.

Types of Home Energy Assistance

As indicated by Table 7, all states provided heating assistance or a home energy benefit which did not distinguish heating and cooling assistance. Nearly all states used some LIHEAP funds for weatherization (48) and winter or heating energy crisis intervention (43 states operated separate winter crisis intervention programs, and several others assisted households facing energy crises by expediting applications for regular heating assistance). Thirteen states ran cooling assistance programs, while at least 11 offered summer crisis assistance to households in need of cooling.

Eligibility Factors

Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute limits payments to households which include recipients of AFDC, SSI, food stamps, or certain need-tested veterans' benefits, or with income which does not exceed the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income. However, states may target assistance to poorer households by setting lower income eligibility levels.

As shown in Table 8, nineteen states set their income maximums for heating assistance eligibility at or near the maximum in the LIHEAP statute. The other 32 states set lower income limits. States operating winter crisis assistance programs tended to set income maximums for those programs at or above the maximums they set for their main heating assistance programs. In deciding to target their regular heating assistance programs to the poorer households, at least 8 states nonetheless provided for other households with somewhat higher incomes if those households found themselves in a crisis situation.

States providing both heating and cooling assistance tended to set the same income eligibility standards for both. Income eligibility for weatherization on average was set lower than income eligibility for heating assistance. Most states spent LIHEAP weatherization funds under most of the conditions and rules of the Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (LIWAP), administered by the Department of Energy. For FY 1983, LIWAP rules set maximum income at 125% of the poverty income guidelines.

In addition, 15 states applied some type of assets test against applicants for heating assistance. Assets tests were used less frequently in determining eligibility for winter crisis assistance, cooling assistance, and weatherization.

Thirty-two states restricted heating assistance eligibility in some fashion for residents of government subsidized housing. This criterion was applied, to a lesser extent, with other forms of assistance as well.

Most states (31) operating winter crisis assistance programs required households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other income eligibility criteria. A warning from a utility company that service was about to be disconnected is an example of such documentation.

Criteria for Setting Benefits

Section 2605(b)(5) requires states to "provide, in a manner consistent with the efficient and timely payment of benefits, that the highest level of assistance will be furnished to those households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs in relation to income, taking into account family size."

While income and energy costs are to be the basis for determining benefits for all types of LIHEAP assistance, typically these factors figure differently in the ways a state determines heating assistance benefits, crisis benefits, and the amount of weatherization an eligible household will receive.

Table 9 shows that all states varied their heating benefits according to the income of the eligible household. Nearly all (44 states) provided different amounts of heating assistance based upon family size. To reflect home energy costs, most states provided different heating benefit amounts to households using different fuels (38 states) and living in different regions of the state (35 states). Some states also used other factors to attempt to match the heating assistance benefit to a household's need. Among these factors were housing type (9 states), whether an elderly or handicapped person was present in the household (9 states), and whether the household was receiving a housing subsidy from another program (17 states).

States tended to use fewer factors in varying crisis assistance and cooling assistance benefits. In the case of crisis assistance, a direct measure of a household's emergency need was achieved in 38 states by limiting the benefit to the amount required to relieve the crisis.

Forms of Payments

As in FY 1982, most states showed a preference for making payments in some form intended to ensure that the assistance was used for energy costs.

Forty-five states made some heating assistance payments in a restricted form such as a two-party check, a voucher, or a payment directly to the energy supplier on behalf of an eligible household. However, nearly all states also provided benefits in the form of cash when restricted benefits were impractical, such as for households which paid for heat as an undesignated portion of rent, or when making "automatic" payments based upon information about categorically eligible households included in automated AFDC, SSI, or food stamp records. Nine states made automatic payments for heating assistance to a categorically eligible group or groups of households, as shown in Table 10.

All states providing winter crisis assistance used some restricted form, usually direct vendor payments. Even states providing most regular heating assistance in cash directly to eligible households, regarded restricted payments as more appropriate for households in a crisis. Table 11 displays the number of states using each form of payment.

Local Agencies

Section 2605(b)(6) of the LIHEAP statute requires that, when designating local agencies to administer LIHEAP, states give special consideration to local agencies which administered predecessor and related programs. At least 20 states used community action agencies to administer their main heating assistance programs at the local level, while at least 25 states used welfare offices. Community action agencies are used more frequently for providing LIHEAP crisis assistance (at least 28 states for winter crisis assistance). At least 41 states used community action agencies to provide some or all of their weatherization assistance. Community action agencies typically administer the Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program for the Department of Energy. Tables 12 and 13 show types of state and local agencies used by each state.

Months of Operation

About half the states began to provide heating assistance in November or December. Seven of the colder states provided some heating assistance in October. About half the states took applications for heating assistance into the months of March through May. In a variation from this general pattern, a few of the warmer states set a period early in the winter during which applications were taken. When that period closed, available funds were distributed among eligible applicants in a single payout.

About half the states began providing winter crisis assistance the same month they began providing regular heating assistance. Eleven states provided assistance to households facing energy crises the month before their main heating assistance programs began. Fifteen states continued to provide winter crisis assistance in the month after their regular heating assistance programs closed.

Cooling assistance was provided in the summer months. However, in reviewing tables E-13 through E-17 (in Appendix E) on summer crisis assistance, it should be borne in mind that some states not listed on those tables ran crisis programs through both winter and summer months and may have provided assistance with cooling crises as well as with heating crises.

Coordination of Program Components

Section 2604(b)(4) of the LIHEAP statute requires states to coordinate LIHEAP assistance with related programs. Typically, such coordination consists of outreach to participants of other programs and, in some cases, referrals of LIHEAP households to other programs. And, as described above, most states restrict LIHEAP eligibility and benefits for some participants in subsidized housing programs in order to coordinate the energy assistance provided under the two programs and maximize coverage.

Coordination of heating assistance with weatherization typically involves referral of heating assistance households to the weatherization program, usually based upon various factors to establish priority. Closer and more complex coordination usually exists between a state's LIHEAP heating assistance program and its winter crisis assistance program, also funded by LIHEAP.

Since early energy crisis intervention programs began to be replaced by larger home energy subsidy programs, most states have operated their winter crisis programs concurrently with their main heating assistance programs and targeted crisis assistance at the same households eligible for regular heating assistance. In fact, in FY 1983, 16 states required that a household have exhausted its regular heating assistance as a condition of eligibility for winter crisis assistance. Such crisis programs wrap-around the state's main heating assistance program. They may operate during months before and after the main heating assistance program, in recognition that even households eligible for heating assistance may face a shut-off of utility service when the main program cannot help. And during the operation of the main program, the wrap-around crisis program deals with households which need assistance beyond the levels which the regular heating program can provide. Reflecting the assumption that crisis programs of this kind serve some of the neediest of the same population eligible for regular heating assistance, the combination of a regular heating assistance benefit and a crisis benefit which some households receive can be double the regular heating benefit alone.

While the wrap-around crisis program is still typical of the coordination of LIHEAP heating assistance and LIHEAP energy crisis intervention, important variations exist which should be kept in mind when considering the impact of LIHEAP. In one variation, there is no separate program administration for energy crises. Rather, low income households facing a loss of heat are put on a fast-track to the main heating assistance program. The fast-track may include expedited application review, or even an advance, pending full review of eligibility documentation, of a vendor payment sufficent to restore heat or avoid imminent loss of heat. The same local agency handles both crisis and regular heating assistance applicant households with the same eligibility and benefit determination process. While recognizing the extraordinary immediate need of a household facing a utility shut-off or unable to purchase bulk fuel, a fast-track program typically provides the same total benefit, based upon estimates of annual heating costs and annual income, provided to all similarly situated eligible applicants. It should be remembered that households whose energy crises are handled by a fast-track may not be counted in reported national totals of households assisted by LIHEAP energy crisis intervention, since such totals usually include only assistance provided as part of energy crisis programs administered separately from regular heating assistance.

A third important variation, unlike the first two, is targeted upon a population different from that served by the main heating assistance program. A state's main program may serve households participating in one or more other public assistance programs, while its crisis program is open to a population frequently characterized as the working-poor. Or the main heating assistance program may be limited to households with incomes under some level below the maximum allowed by the LIHEAP statute, while the crisis program serves those households with incomes between that lower level and the maximum allowed in law. In either case, regular heating assistance is directed to households with presumed need for a subsidy to help pay annual heating bills. The crisis program for the working-poor, then, recognizes that even if working-poor households, as a group, are usually able to pay their fuel bills, individual households among them may still face an energy crisis.

Fiscal Data

Appropriations

The fiscal year 1983 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program was funded by two continuing resolutions. Public Law 97-276, approved October 2, 1982, provided funding from October 1 through December 17, 1982, and Public Law 97-377, approved December 21, 1982, provided funding through September 30, 1983.[1]

Total FY 1983 funding for the program was $1.975 billion, which was allotted in the following ways:

LIHEAP grants	
Grants to states	$ 1,954,327,406
Grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations	15,711,991
Grants to territories	2,671,603
	$ 1,972,711,000
Federal administrative expenses	2,289,000
Total	$ 1,975,000,000

State and Tribal Allotments

In accordance with section 2604(a) of the LIHEAP statute, each state's FY 1983 LIHEAP allotment was based on the percentage of the FY 1981 LIEAP appropriation the state was eligible to receive under section 101(j) of Public Law 96-536, without regard to the 1981 reallotment process. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia received awards equal to their allotments. The awards of 23 states were made after amounts were set aside for direct funding of applicant Indian tribes and tribal organizations located within their boundaries. Table 14 shows each state's allotment percent, gross allotment amount, amount (if any) set aside for direct grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and net allotment amount.

Section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each tribe's grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the state in which the tribe is located as the number of eligible tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the state. Of the 23 states with Indian set asides, 13 had tribal allotment amounts based solely on the percentages calculated by HHS using estimates of the numbers of eligible tribal and state households, with the 1980 Decennial Census as the preferred source of population information. These states were Alabama, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Oklahoma. Ten states had tribal allotment amounts based on some tribe-state agreement.

---

[1] In addition to the funds appropriated specifically for LIHEAP, states reported spending almost $23 million for LIHEAP in FY 1983 out of $200 million made available under section 155 of Public Law 97-377. Section 155--also referred to as the "Warner amendment"--provides that the Secretary of Energy distribute certain petroleum violation escrow funds to the governors of the states and territories to use as if these funds had been received under LIHEAP or any of four energy conservation programs administered by DOE.

These states were Alaska, Arizona, California, Kansas, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. A total of 42 tribal grantees were issued grant awards based solely on the calculations made by HHS, and 87 tribal grantees were issued grant awards based on tribe-state agreements.

Territorial Allotments

Section 2604(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that "after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved," HHS "apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

After the passage of the statute, HHS proposed to fund the territories at the same relative level--approximately 0.14 percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation--as they received under the FY 1981 LIEAP. Several of the territories urged that higher funding levels be established. However, as the preamble to the Final Rules for the HHS block grants explains, HHS concluded that it "should retain the funding levels originally proposed, since they are based on a congressional determination of need for the 1981 program, and the comments did not include any information demonstrating that changed conditions required a higher relative level of funding as compared to the States than existed in 1981." Thus, in fiscal years 1982 and 1983, the territories received the same percent of the total energy assistance appropriation as they had received in FY 1981.

Grant Awards

As the Office of Family Assistance received an advice of allotment for each of the FY 1983 continuing resolutions, it made individual grant awards for the appropriate percentages of each allotment advice. There were five apportionments in FY 1983. The Office of Management and Budget considered the seasonally varying demands on LIHEAP (more funds are needed early in the fiscal year, during the winter months) when it apportioned funds; grant awards were made based on estimated needs indicated by the states on form SSA-35, which provides estimates of monthly obligations. The initial award was made to each state, territory, and direct grant Indian tribe and tribal organization as soon as its FY 1983 LIHEAP plan was reviewed and found to be complete and in accordance with the statutory requirements for applications.

The first FY 1983 awards were made to the states of Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, on October 18, 1982. The first FY 1983 tribal awards were made to 33 tribes on October 20, 1982. These states and tribes were the first to submit complete grant applications for FY 1983.

The initial awards were made to 47 states by December 1, 1982. Based on the second continuing resolution, most states received follow-up awards dated January 12 and January 27, 1983. Thus, most states received a total of three separate awards, and most final state awards were made January 27, 1983.

The last initial state award was made to Hawaii on June 13, 1983. The last initial FY 1983 award was made on September 30, 1983 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Transfers

Section 2604(f) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a state may transfer up to 10 percent of its LIHEAP allotment for a fiscal year for use in the same fiscal year under one or more of the six other block grants authorized by OBRA and administered by HHS. Thirty states transferred a total of approximately $115 million in LIHEAP funds to these other block grants in FY 1983. Twenty-five states transferred a total of about $93.7 million to the Social Services Block Grant. Four states transferred a total of about $13.7 million to the Community Services Block Grant, while five states transferred a total of about $7 million to the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, and three states transferred a total of about $900,000 to the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant. (See Table E-33.)

Reallotment and Carryover

Section 2607(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute provides for reallotment of unused LIHEAP funds in the succeeding fiscal year under certain circumstances. The statutory reallotment process requires states to report the amount of funds which will be unused at the end of each fiscal year. After notice, the Secretary may take such unused funds and treat them like funds appropriated for the following fiscal year.

Section 2607(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a state may hold available for use in the following fiscal year up to 25% of the amount allotted to it for a fiscal year. Forty-six states and the District of Columbia carried over a total of approximately $127 million from FY 1983 to FY 1984. No FY 1983 LIHEAP funds were reallotted, because no state, tribe, or territory reported more than 25% of its allotment remaining at the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures and Audits

Section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires that, as part of the annual LIHEAP application, the chief executive officer of each state certify that the state agrees to:

> provide that such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures will be established as may be necessary to assure the proper disbursal of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the State under this title, including procedures for monitoring the assistance provided under this title, and provide that at least every year the State shall prepare an audit of its expenditures of amounts received under this title and amounts transferred to carry out the purposes of this title.

Section 2605(e) requires that the audit be conducted by an entity independent of any agency administering LIHEAP activities or services, and in acordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Further, it requires that the chief executive officer of the state submit a copy of the audit report to the state legislature and to HHS within 30 days after its completion. HHS regulations stipulate that the Department will accept an audit if it meets the Comptroller General's standards for audits of governmental organizations, programs, activities, and functions.

As of November 30, 1984, HHS had received 10 state audit reports covering approximately 12% of FY 1983 state allotments, and 29 tribal audit reports covering approximately 24% of FY 1983 tribal allotments.

No other expenditure data are required to be submitted to HHS. Information on state expenditures contained in other parts of this report is based on voluntary reports by states using a form developed by the American Public Welfare Association and National Governors' Association, or on estimates of expenditures gathered by telephone surveys, and on available state audit reports. Estimated state benefit expenditures by type of assistance are shown in Appendix E.

PART THREE

ENERGY COSTS AND ASSISTANCE LEVELS

National Average LIHEAP Benefits and Offset of Average Heating Costs by LIHEAP Benefits

Section 2602(a) of the LIHEAP statute states the program's purpose to be, ". . .to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy."[1] This language, parallel statements of purpose in predecessor programs, and funding decisions have all reflected a consensus that energy assistance programs are not intended to pay the entire home energy costs of all low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other federal programs which provide assistance with energy costs through grants to cover basic needs or through housing subsidies.

The national average LIHEAP benefit for heating assistance in FY 1983 was about $209. Cooling assistance averaged $62 nationally. Assistance for households experiencing energy crises averaged $196. Most households receiving heating or winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance, so a national average for assistance with heating costs, including heating crisis assistance, would be about $225. Calculation of these average benefit levels involved estimating techniques which are described in Appendix F. Table 15 shows estimated average FY 1983 LIHEAP assistance with heating costs by Census region.

The degree to which FY 1983 LIHEAP benefits offset average space heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households is also shown in Table 15. Due to the relatively warm winter of FY 1983, these offsets are higher than during the colder winter of FY 1982, when slightly fewer dollars were appropriated. Nationally, FY 1983 LIHEAP benefits offset about 54% of average heating costs for recipient households. This offset was about 41% in the Northeast region, 47% in the North Central region, 54% in the South region, and about 100% in the West region. The experience of individual households may vary widely from these estimates of average offsets.

Energy Crisis Needs and Benefits

In Part Two of this report, several models (termed "wrap-around," "fast-track," and "working-poor") were used to describe how states coordinate their crisis intervention programs with their regular heating assistance programs. Typically, however states coordinate their crisis and heating programs, the crisis assistance benefit offsets the recipient household's entire emergency energy costs, by making, for example, a minimum payment against past-due bills or paying a reconnection charge. If that crisis benefit is received in addition to a regular heating assistance benefit, as it is for about two-thirds of the recipients of LIHEAP crisis assistance, the crisis assistance household will be receiving a combination of LIHEAP benefits much larger than the benefit of the average recipient described in the preceding paragraphs. At the same time, preliminary data suggest that households which face a loss of heat tend to have lower than average income with which they must pay higher than average heating costs.

---

[1] "Home energy" is defined in section 2603(3) of the LIHEAP statute as "a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings." This definition of home energy does not include other residential uses, such as lighting, cooking, or water heating. Nationally, FY 1983 heating costs represented about 38% of the total residential energy costs of all households, varying from 47% in the Northeast to 28% in the South.

Some low income households facing energy crises can turn to other public and private sources of assistance in addition to LIHEAP. In some states, households eligible for AFDC may apply for assistance with emergency needs, including emergency energy needs. And a growing number of utility companies are participating, in one way or another, in programs to provide assistance to low income households with high arrearages. In the winter of 1983-1984, more than a hundred companies participated in programs that provided over $24 million to help more than 215,000 households. For FY 1983, the subject year of this report, we have no comparable data, although it is clear that many fewer utilities were involved at that time. Appendix J provides more information about private energy assistance programs.

Table 1. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, fiscal year 1983 1/

	Main heating fuel 2/				
	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil/ kerosene	Liquefied petroleum gas	Other 3/
United States					
All households	56.7	16.0	14.3	4.5	8.5
All low income households 4/	55.7	13.3	15.2	6.6	9.2
LIHEAP recipient households	52.5	12.2	17.6	8.3	9.4
Northeast					
All households	42.0	7.3	42.1	1.1	7.5
All low income households 4/	37.2	7.5	47.2	2.6	5.5
LIHEAP recipient households	34.5	8.0	48.8	5.2	3.5
North Central					
All households	72.7	9.9	7.4	4.3	5.6
All low income households 4/	76.9	6.3	6.3	5.0	5.4
LIHEAP recipient households	83.0	5.4	6.3	2.3	3.0
South					
All households	47.5	24.3	8.9	8.1	11.2
All low income households 4/	47.6	18.0	9.1	11.5	13.8
LIHEAP recipient households	39.4	14.8	12.0	17.9	15.9
West					
All households	67.6	19.1	2.6	2.3	8.4
All low income households 4/	63.8	20.8	1.5	4.0	9.9
LIHEAP recipient households	56.0	24.3	4.8	.8	14.1

1/ Data derived from unpublished tables from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Represents main heating fuel used in November 1982.

2/ The sum of percentages across fuel types may not equal 100% due to rounding.

3/ This category includes wood, coal, and other minor fuels used as a main heating source. It does not include gasoline.

4/ Households with incomes under the maximums in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Pub. L. 97-35.

Table 2. Average annual expenditures for residential space heating: Amount and percent of income, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, by Census region and fuel type

			Main heating fuel							
	All fuels 1/		Natural gas		Electricity		Fuel oil/kerosene		Liquefied petroleum gas	
	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/
United States										
All households	400	1.6	396	1.6	298	1.2	713	3.1	414	2.3
All low income households 4/	384	5.8	371	5.4	299	4.4	693	11.1	405	8.2
LIHEAP recipient households 5/	413	7.0	425	7.2	318	5.2	766	12.6	294	5.7
Northeast										
All households	646	2.6	632	2.4	504	2.4	780	3.4	558	5.6
All low income households	602	8.8	547	7.4	510	8.9	726	11.3	—	—
LIHEAP recipient households	707	11.0	621	9.7	—	—	898	14.1	—	—
North Central										
All households	467	1.9	451	1.8	503	2.0	744	3.7	650	2.7
All low income households	470	7.3	445	6.8	568	8.6	850	16.0	667	10.3
LIHEAP recipient households	513	8.9	517	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
South										
All households	287	1.2	320	1.3	235	.9	521	2.4	301	1.8
All low income households	271	4.2	293	4.4	239	3.3	522	8.7	299	6.6
LIHEAP recipient households	270	5.0	321	6.1	193	3.5	—	—	—	—
West										
All households	238	.9	250	.9	211	.8	536	2.0	420	2.4
All low income households	218	3.0	236	3.2	190	2.7	—	—	—	—
LIHEAP recipient households	211	3.3	207	3.1	218	3.5	—	—	—	—

1/ Represents a weighted average.

2/ Expenditures derived from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey. Data cover period of April 1982 to March 1983. Expenditures represent costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used.

3/ Percent of income calculated using national and regional average income data from the March 1983 Current Population Survey.

4/ Households with annual incomes under the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income.

5/ Includes households whose annual income reported on the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey was less than the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income. About 13% of households reporting receipt of LIHEAP benefits report annual income above these levels. Since a state may determine eligibility based upon an annualization of several months income, a household may be determined eligible for LIHEAP although, due to changing circumstances, its actual annual income turns out to be higher than the statutory limits. The income and energy expenditures of households reporting annual income above the maximum levels were excluded in calculating recipients' averages. If these households were included, as in last year's report, the estimates of average expenditures would tend to be slightly higher, while estimates of the percentage of income spent on energy would tend to be lower.

Table 3. Average annual expenditures for energy for all residential uses: Amount and percent of income, for all households, all low income households, and LIHEAP recipient households, by Census region and main heating fuel type

	All fuels 1/		Main heating fuel							
			Natural gas		Electricity		Fuel oil/kerosene		Liquefied petroleum gas	
	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/	Expenditure in dollars 2/	Percent of income 3/
United States										
All households	1,048	4.3	1,011	4.0	976	3.9	1,433	6.2	1,072	5.9
All low income households 4/	928	14.1	872	12.8	869	12.8	1,348	21.6	958	19.6
LIHEAP recipient households 5/	944	16.1	958	16.2	838	13.9	1,354	22.3	787	15.3
Northeast										
All households	1,369	5.6	1,331	5.0	1,112	5.4	1,549	6.7	961	9.7
All low income households	1,219	18.0	1,076	14.7	1,021	17.8	1,430	22.4	—	—
LIHEAP recipient households	1,322	20.6	1,189	18.6	—	—	1,632	25.6	—	—
North Central										
All households	1,060	4.4	1,024	4.2	1,090	4.4	1,404	7.0	1,350	5.5
All low income households	965	15.1	916	14.1	1,192	18.1	1,412	26.6	1,172	18.1
LIHEAP recipient households	1,024	17.7	1,024	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
South										
All households	1,019	4.4	1,054	4.4	1,039	4.0	1,190	5.5	973	5.9
All low income households	860	13.5	863	13.0	926	13.0	1,082	18.0	880	19.5
LIHEAP recipient households	806	15.0	941	17.9	754	13.9	—	—	—	—
West										
All households	731	2.8	725	2.7	707	2.8	926	3.5	1,022	5.8
All low income households	656	9.3	665	9.3	559	8.1	—	—	—	—
LIHEAP recipient households	654	10.3	637	9.7	598	9.8	—	—	—	—

1/ Represents a weighted average.

2/ Expenditures derived from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey. Data cover period of April 1982 to March 1983. Expenditures represent costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used.

3/ Percent of income calculated using national and regional average income data from the March 1983 Current Population Survey.

4/ Households with annual incomes under the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income.

5/ Includes households whose annual income reported on the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey was less than the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income. About 13% of households reporting receipt of LIHEAP benefits report annual income above these levels. Since a state may determine eligibility based upon an annualization of several months income, a household may be determined eligible for LIHEAP although, due to changing circumstances, its actual annual income turns out to be higher than the statutory limits. The income and energy expenditures of households reporting annual income above the maximum levels were excluded in calculating recipients' averages. If these households were included, as in last year's report, the estimates of average expenditures would tend to be slightly higher, while estimates of the percentage of income spent on energy would tend to be lower.

Table 4. LIHEAP: Estimated number of households receiving home energy assistance from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of assistance, fiscal year 1983 1/

Number of households assisted			
Heating	Cooling	Energy crisis intervention (winter and summer)	Low cost residential weatherization/ energy related home repair
6,414,448	529,036	998,236	482,620

1/ The data in this table require many qualifications, as noted in tables E-3, E-8, E-13, E-18, and E-23.

Table 5. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

All households assisted	Annual income range 2/							
	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
6,414,448	10%	30%	28%	17%	8%	4%	2%	1%

1/ The data in this table require many qualifications, as noted in Table E-27.

2/ Percentages are based upon information from those states reporting annual income in the intervals displayed in this table, representing 82% of all households receiving heating assistance.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Table 6. LIHEAP: Percent of all low income households, and households receiving heating assistance, as reported in the March 1983 supplement to the Current Population Survey, classified by poverty status

	Annual household income as a percentage of poverty					
	Under 50% of poverty	50-74% of poverty	75-99% of poverty	100%-124% of poverty	125-149% of poverty	150% of poverty or more
All low income households 1/	17%	16%	19%	21%	20%	8%
LIHEAP recipient households 2/	20%	25%	26%	18%	9%	2%

1/ Households with incomes under the maximums in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Pub. L. 97-35.
2/ Recipient households with incomes under the maximums in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Pub. L. 97-35.

Table 7. LIHEAP: Number of states providing each type of home energy assistance, fiscal year 1983

Type of home energy assistance	Number of states 1/
Heating 2/	51
Cooling	13
Winter crisis	43 3/
Summer crisis	11
Weatherization	48

1/ In tables 7 through 13, the District of Columbia is counted as a state. The total number of "states" is therefore 51. In some columns in these tables, some states reported more than one of the options listed, and some states may not have reported all options applicable to their programs.

2/ Arizona, Florida, and Hawaii provided a benefit for home energy which did not distinguish heating or cooling portions. Due to its temperate climate, Hawaii provided assistance primarily for refrigeration or other residential energy uses.

3/ Several other states provided assistance to households facing winter home energy crises by expediting applications for regular heating assistance.

Table 8. LIHEAP: Number of states selecting various eligibility criteria, fiscal year 1983

Eligibility criterion	Number of states Heating	Cooling	Crisis	Weatherization
Income at or near federal maximum	19	2	18	7
Categorical eligibility	18	2	11	19
Assets tests	15	5	11	4
Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	32	4	17	12
Restricted eligibility for group living arrangements	25	5	17	
Priority for elderly	3	7		38
Must have medical need		1		1

Table 9. LIHEAP: Number of states selecting various criteria for varying benefits, fiscal year 1983

Criterion	Number of states Heating	Cooling	Crisis
Income	51	9	10
Household size	44	9	
Fuel type	38	2	8
Climatic zone	35	6	
Subsidized housing	17	1	
Housing size or type	9	1	
Amount needed to relieve crisis			38
Other	13	2	7

Table 10. LIHEAP: Number of states making automatic payments for heating assistance to categorically eligible groups of households, fiscal year 1983

Categorical group	Number of states making automatic payments
Total states	9
AFDC	7
SSI	5
Food stamps	2
General assistance	1
Other	3

Table 11. LIHEAP: Number of states providing assistance to or on behalf of eligible households, by form of payment, fiscal year 1983

	Number of states		
Form of payment	Heating	Cooling	Crisis
Cash	46	7	17
Fuel vendor payment 1/	36	4	34
Voucher/coupon	8		9
Two-party check	18	3	14
To landlord	3		7
In-kind	1	2	20
Other	1		22

1/ One state chose to make fuel vendor payments through a state tax credit to home energy suppliers.

Table 12. LIHEAP: Number of states designating various types of state agencies with primary administrative responsibility, fiscal year 1983

State agency	Number of states			
	Heating	Cooling	Crisis	Weatherization
State department of public welfare or social services	32	7	26	15
State economic opportunity office	13	1	11	16
State energy office	2	1	2	8
Other	3	1	3	6

Table 13. LIHEAP: Number of states designating various types of local agencies with administrative responsibility, fiscal year 1983

Local agency	Number of states			
	Heating	Cooling	Crisis	Weatherization
Welfare office	25	4	24	5
Community action agency	20	5	28	41
Other				1

Table 14. LIHEAP: Federal allotment percents and allotments, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Allotment percent	Gross allotment 1/ (in dollars)	Indian set aside (in dollars)	Net allotment 2/ (in dollars)
Total	100.	1,970,039,397	15,711,991	1,954,327,406
Alabama	.860045	16,943,225	88,298	16,854,927
Alaska	.548986	10,815,240	3,753,604	7,061,636
Arizona	.415928	8,193,945	893,950	7,299,995
Arkansas	.656255	12,928,482		12,928,482
California	4.613891	90,895,470	456,968	90,438,502
Colorado	1.608720	31,692,417		31,692,417
Connecticut	2.098632	41,343,877		41,343,877
Delaware	.278553	5,487,603		5,487,603
Dist. of Col.	.325921	6,420,772		6,420,772
Florida	1.360848	26,809,241	5,094	26,804,147
Georgia	1.075959	21,196,816		21,196,816
Hawaii	.108355	2,134,636		2,134,636
Idaho	.627508	12,362,154	105,916	12,256,238
Illinois	5.808651	114,432,713		114,432,713
Indiana	2.629994	51,811,918		51,811,918
Iowa	1.863912	36,719,800		36,719,800
Kansas	.855992	16,863,379	43,681	16,819,698
Kentucky	1.368640	26,962,747		26,962,747
Louisiana	.879264	17,321,847	44,957	17,276,890
Maine	1.359579	26,784,242	155,284	26,628,958
Maryland	1.606896	31,656,484		31,656,484
Massachusetts	4.197959	82,701,446	31,344	82,670,102
Michigan	5.514805	108,643,831	66,152	108,577,679
Minnesota	3.973105	78,271,733		78,271,733
Mississippi	.737355	14,526,184	15,765	14,510,419
Missouri	2.320202	45,708,893		45,708,893
Montana	.736027	14,500,022	2,795,604	11,704,418
Nebraska	.921776	18,159,350	8,382	18,150,968
Nevada	.195349	3,848,452	7,630	3,840,822
New Hampshire	.794588	15,653,696		15,653,696
New Jersey	3.897152	76,775,429	96,706	76,678,723
New Mexico	.520713	10,258,251	784,250	9,474,001
New York	12.724792	250,683,415	94,182	250,589,233
North Carolina	1.896380	37,359,433		37,359,433
North Dakota	.799548	15,751,410	1,844,490	13,906,920
Ohio	5.138620	101,232,838		101,232,838
Oklahoma	.790558	15,574,304	763,651	14,810,653
Oregon	1.246826	24,562,963		24,562,963
Pennsylvania	6.835090	134,653,965		134,653,965
Rhode Island	.691008	13,613,129		13,613,129
South Carolina	.683051	13,456,373		13,456,373
South Dakota	.649373	12,792,904	1,782,053	11,010,851
Tennessee	1.386403	27,312,685		27,312,685
Texas	2.263997	44,601,632		44,601.632
Utah	.747576	14,727,541	434,677	14,292,864
Vermont	.595572	11,733,003		11,733,003
Virginia	1.957379	38,561,137		38,561,137
Washington	2.050857	40,402,690	1,439,353	38,963,337
West Virginia	.905733	17,843,297		17,843,297
Wisconsin	3.576365	70,455,799		70,455,799
Wyoming	.299313	5,896,584		5,896,584

1/ Includes amounts set aside for direct grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

2/ Excludes amounts set aside for direct grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Table 15. LIHEAP: Offset of regional average space heating costs for LIHEAP recipients by regional average LIHEAP assistance with heating costs, by Census region, fiscal year 1983

Census region	Average heating costs of LIHEAP recipients	Estimated average LIHEAP benefit 1/	Percent of costs offset by benefit
United States	$413	$225	54%
Northeast	$707	$287	41%
North Central	$513	$243	47%
South	$270	$147	54%
West	$211	$211	100%

1/ The average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of state expenditures for heating assistance and heating crisis assistance benefits by an estimate of the unduplicated number of households receiving either heating assistance or heating crisis assistance.

LIHEAP DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

With the block grants created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Pub. L. 97-35), federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited to only that information which is specifically mentioned by statute. HHS has supplemented these required reports through the use of voluntary state reporting and national household surveys. Data collected and reported to Congress on the FY 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program were based primarily on detailed reports required of states. Like the FY 1982 report, this FY 1983 report to Congress contains more kinds of data and provides in many ways a better picture of the program than did the FY 1981 report. Like the FY 1982 data, the FY 1983 data are gathered from many sources and bear more qualifications of the kinds typical of survey results and voluntary reports.

FY 1983 LIHEAP data collection activities are described below.

Required Data

In keeping with HHS block grant policy, the format for reporting the following required data was left to the discretion of the LIHEAP grantees.

Annual Household Data Report

As noted in the Final Rules for the HHS block grant programs (45 CFR 96.82):

> In accordance with the authority in section 2610(a) of the Reconciliation Act (42 U.S.C. 8629), each State receiving funds shall submit to the Department by October 31 of each year a report of the number and income levels of the households assisted by the funds during the preceding fiscal year (OMB clearance no. 0960-0261).

Not all states reported the income levels of all households assisted by LIHEAP funds during FY 1983. Uniform data were not available on the income levels of assisted households for 18% of the heating assisted households, 3% of the cooling assisted households, 47% of the winter crisis assisted households, 7% of the summer crisis assisted households, and 85% of the weatherization assisted households.

LIHEAP Grant Application

As required by section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute, in order to receive LIHEAP funds, each state must submit a complete LIHEAP grant application consisting of the chief executive officer's certification to 13 assurances and a description of how the state will carry out those assurances. No format was prescribed by HHS, and the amount of information in the applications varied widely.

Transfer Notifications

As required by section 2604(f) of the LIHEAP statute, states are to inform the Secretary of any transfer of funds between LIHEAP and the other six HHS block grants.

Carryover and Reallotment Report

As noted in the block grant Final Rules (45 CFR 96.81):

> As part of the reallotment procedure established by section 2607 of the Reconciliation Act (42 U.S.C. 8626), each recipient of funds must submit a report to the Secretary by August 1 of each year containing the following information:
>
> (a) The amount of the State's original allotment that the State desires to remain available for obligation in the succeeding fiscal year, not to exceed 25 percent of the original allotment; and
>
> (b) The amount of funds, if any, to be subject to reallotment.

Annual Audit Report

As required by section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute, states are to prepare an audit of their LIHEAP expenditures "at least every year." As required by section 2605(e) of the statute, the state's chief executive officer is to submit a copy of the audit report to the state legislature and to the Secretary, within thirty days after its completion.

Other Data Collection Efforts

Congress has been interested in obtaining from the states LIHEAP program data beyond those specified by the LIHEAP statute. In responding to such interest, the Department has benefited from the voluntary participation of states in the following data collection activities.

State LIHEAP Winter and Summer Surveys

The Department conducted a limited telephone survey of the states in February 1983 (see Exhibit A-1). State participation in the survey was voluntary. Basic information was collected on state program characteristics, estimates of households to be served, funds to be expended, and funds to be transferred. The Department conducted a similar telephone survey in June 1983. This survey updated the information obtained in the February survey, and obtained information on cooling assistance. Finally, the Department conducted in January 1984 another telephone survey which included an updating of the states' FY 1983 estimates.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in the three surveys. The surveys allowed for the quick collection of program data while placing minimal burden on the states. A key feature of the surveys was the collection of estimates of households to be served and funds to be expended, rather than the amount of funds actually expended and households actually assisted by a particular date. The aggregation of the states' estimates of households to be assisted closely approximates the actual counts contained in the states' annual household data reports.

APWA Voluntary LIHEAP Report

The American Public Welfare Association (APWA) revised the voluntary LIHEAP report form that it jointly developed with the National Governors' Association for collecting uniform data in FY 1982 from the states on the number of households assisted, selected characteristics of the assisted households, and how the funds were expended. A copy of the FY 1983 form is found at Exhibit A-2.

The FY 1983 form was to be completed in November 1983. Forty-seven states utilized the form, although not all of these states completed the entire form. A number of these states used the form in meeting the requirement in 45 CFR 96.82 regarding the annual household data report.

National Household Surveys

As in FY 1982, the Department funded in FY 1983 a series of energy assistance questions on the two national household surveys described below. The results of these surveys provide a variety of national and regional demographic data on the characteristics of households eligible for LIHEAP and of households receiving energy assistance.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a 58,000 household probability sample administered monthly by the Bureau of the Census. Included in the March 1983 supplement of the CPS was a series of questions concerning government energy assistance (see Exhibit A-3). The responses were cross tabulated with CPS population characteristics data to derive national and regional estimates of the socio-economic characteristics of households receiving energy assistance during October 1982 - March 1983. A more detailed discussion of our use of the CPS data is in Appendix D.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) is a 5,000 household probability sample administered by the Department of Energy. HHS transferred funds to DOE to add questions concerning government energy assistance to both the 1982-1983 RECS field interviews (Exhibit A-4) and supplemental telephone interviews of RECS households conducted in January 1984 (Exhibit A-5). This report uses RECS data primarily to describe the energy consumption of various subgroups of low income households. A more detailed discussion of our use of RECS data is in Appendix B.

Exhibit A-1.

Department of Health and Human Services
Social Security Administration

OMB No. 0960 0330
Form SSA-283 (2-83)

Telephone Interview Guide
Winter State Survey of the FY 1983
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Read to State Respondent:

Your response to questions on this survey is voluntary.
Information gathered will be used to respond to specific questions from Congressional committees and will also be used in a report to Congress under section 2610 of P.L. 97-35.

Section I: Identifying Information

1. State________________Date______________Surveyor's Initials_________

2. Official Supplying Answers:
Name:______________________________
Title:______________________________
Agency:______________________________
Telephone #:______________________________

Section II: Survey Information

1. Estimated Total Funds Obligated as of March 1, 1983: $______________

2. Block Grant Transfers Completed:
Into Energy Program $____________from____________HHS Block Grant(s)
Out of Energy Program $____________to____________HHS Block Grant
$____________to____________HHS Block Grant
$____________to____________HHS Block Grant

3. Block Grant Transfers Intended:
Into Energy Program $____________from____________HHS Block Grant(s)
Out of Energy Program $____________to____________HHS Block Grant

4. Heating Assistance (benefits excluding crisis):
Estimated $ or % Allocation______________
Estimated # of Households to be served
(Estimated average benefit)(______________)

Eligibility Criteria: Income Level__________________

Are any of the following groups categorically eligible?
________AFDC________SSI________Food Stamps______Other________
Specify

Are any of the following groups receiving automatic payments?
________AFDC________SSI________Food Stamps______Other________
Specify

Other eligibility criteria (e.g., age, assets test, vulnerability, medical necessity):

5. Maximum Possible Benefit for Heating Assistance: $______________

6. Crisis Assistance:
Estimated $ or % Allocation______________
Estimated # of Households to be served
(Estimated average benefit)(______________)

Eligibility Criteria: Income Level__________________

Are any of the following groups categorically eligible?
________AFDC________SSI________Food Stamps______Other________
Specify

Other eligibility criteria (e.g., age, assets test, vulnerability, medical necessity):

Are households eligible for Crisis Assistance if they have received Heating Assistance benefits? ________Yes ________No

If yes, Maximum Possible Benefit for Heating and Crisis Assistance combined: $______________

7. Maximum Possible Benefit for Crisis Assistance: $______________

8. Weatherization Assistance (benefits):
Estimated $ or % Allocation______________
Estimated # of Households to be served
(Estimated average benefit)(______________)

Eligibility Criteria: Income Level__________________

Are any of the following groups categorically eligible?
________AFDC________SSI________Food Stamps______Other________

Other eligibility criteria (e.g., age, assets test, vulnerability, medical necessity):

Are funds for weatherization being administered by the same agency administering the Weatherization Assistance Program funded by the U.S. Department of Energy? ______Yes ______No

Are the weatherization funds being used under DOE regulations ______Yes ______No

Exhibit A-2.

APWA VISEA PROJECT The American Public Welfare Association **HDS Grant No. 90-PD10021/02**

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1983

State	Agency	Reporting Period From: To:

I. HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	Heating	Cooling	Energy Crisis Intervention	Low Cost Weatherization/ Home Repair
A. Total Households Assisted				
B. Average Household Size				
C. Annual Household Income:				
1. Under $2,000.				
2. $2,000 - $3,999 . . .				
3. $4,000 - $5,999 . . .				
4. $6,000 - $7,999 . . .				
5. $8,000 - $9,999 . . .				
6. $10,000 - $11,999 . .				
7. $12,000 - $14,999 . .				
8. $15,000 and over. . .				
II. TARGET GROUPS ASSISTED				
A. Elderly* Households				
B. Handicapped* Households (*Attach State's Definitions)				

III. FISCAL DATA

A. Program Outlays and Obligations

Funding Source / Type of Assistance	(a) LIHEAP Outlays/ Obligations from all Federal Funds
1. Heating	$
2. Cooling	$
3. Crisis Intervention	$
4. Weatherization	$
5. Administration	$
6. TOTAL	$

(b) Total Oil Escrow Funds Made Available $ ________

(c) Total FFY 82 LIHEAP Funds Carried Over for FFY 83 Use $ ________

(d) Total Funds Transferred from Other Block Grants $ ________

(e) Total State and Other Funds Made Available $ ________

B. Total LIHEAP Funds Transferred to Other Block Grants $ ________

C. Total FFY 83 LIHEAP Funds held for FFY 84 Use $ ________

Name of Person Reporting	Title	Telephone No. ( )	Date of Report

Are definitions and data qualifications attached? yes ____ no ____

Exhibit A-3.

FORM CPS-665

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CPS-665
INCOME SUPPLEMENT

Form Approved – O.M.B. No. 0607-0354

MARCH 1983

91. The government has an energy assistance program which helps pay heating costs. This assistance can be received directly by the household or it can be paid directly to the electric company, gas company or fuel dealer. Since October 1, 1982, has this household received assistance of this type from the federal, state, or local government?

Yes *(Ask 92)*
No *(End questions)*

---

92. Were these payments made in the form of checks, coupons, or vouchers sent to this household or were the payments sent directly to the utility company or fuel dealer?
(Mark all that apply)

Sent to household
  Check . . . .
  Coupon/Voucher . . .
Sent to electric company,
  gas company or fuel dealer . . . .

---

93. Altogether, how much energy assistance has been received by *(this household/the electric company, gas company or fuel dealer)* since October 1, 1982?

$

(Nearest dollar)

---

94. What type of fuel is used most to heat this house *(apartment)*?

Gas – Probe
  from underground pipes
  bottled, tank, or LP
Electricity . . . .
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc . .
Coal or coke . . . .
Wood . . . .
Other . . . .
No fuel used . . . .

Exhibit A-4.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

Fall-Winter • 1982-1983

Energy Information Administration

U.S. Department of Energy

26. During the past winter (October 1981-April 1982) was your home without heat for one or more days for any of these reasons? (INTERVIEWER: READ AND MARK "YES," OR "NO," FOR EACH ITEM.)

Unable to pay for fuel or utilities . . .	1[] YES	0[] NO
Landlord did not provide heat	1[] YES	0[] NO
Heating system broken or under repair . .	1[] YES	0[] NO
No fuel available	1[] YES	0[] NO
Other (Specify): ____________________	1[] YES	0[] NO

117. The government has an energy assistance program that helps pay heating and cooling costs. This assistance can be received directly by the household or it can be paid directly to the electric or gas company, fuel dealer, or landlord.

Between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982 did your household receive assistance of this type for home cooling from the federal, state, or local government? 1[] YES 0[] NO

118. Between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982 did your household receive assistance of this type for home heating from the federal, state, or local government? 1[] YES 0[] NO

IF "YES," ON Q. 118, HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 119 AND ASK:

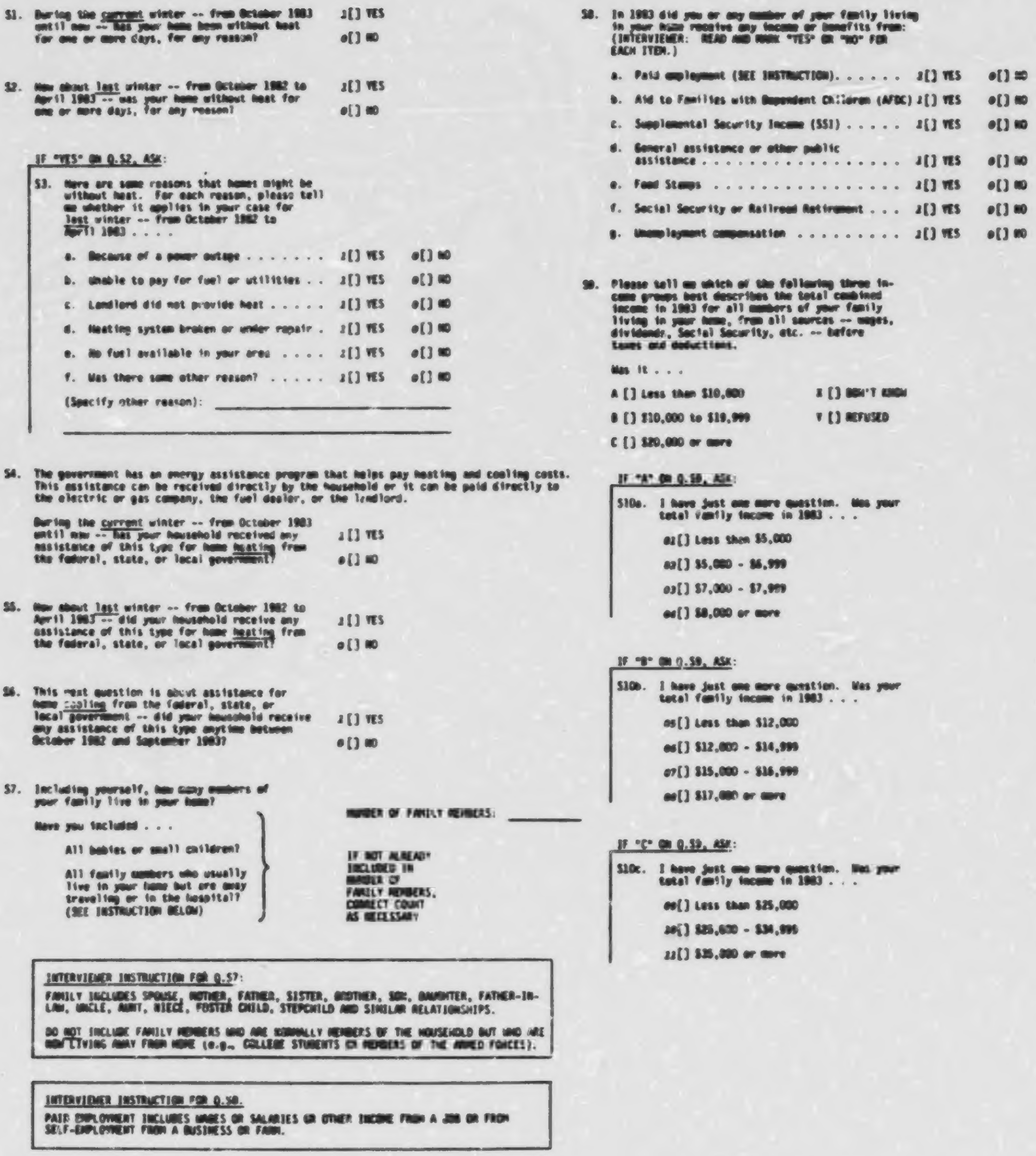
119. Were heating assistance payments made in the form of checks, coupons, or vouchers sent to this household or were the payments sent directly to the utility company, fuel dealer, or landlord? (MARK "YES," OR "NO," FOR EACH ITEM.)

a. Check to household	1[] YES	0[] NO
b. Coupon/voucher to household	1[] YES	0[] NO
c. Assistance sent directly to electric or gas company, fuel dealer, or landlord	1[] YES	0[] NO

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 119

120. Altogether, how much government energy assistance to help pay heating costs has been provided directly to this household and/or provided on behalf of this household to a utility company, fuel dealer, or landlord between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982? (PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE) NUMBER OF DOLLARS $________.00

Exhibit A-5. Portion of January 1984 Residential Energy Consumption Survey supplemental telephone survey



S1. During the current winter -- from October 1983 until now -- has your home been without heat for one or more days, for any reason?

1[] YES
0[] NO

S2. How about last winter -- from October 1982 to April 1983 -- was your home without heat for one or more days, for any reason?

1[] YES
0[] NO

IF "YES" ON Q.S2, ASK:

S3. Here are some reasons that homes might be without heat. For each reason, please tell me whether it applies in your case for last winter -- from October 1982 to April 1983 . . . .

a. Because of a power outage	1[] YES	0[] NO
b. Unable to pay for fuel or utilities . .	1[] YES	0[] NO
c. Landlord did not provide heat	1[] YES	0[] NO
d. Heating system broken or under repair .	1[] YES	0[] NO
e. No fuel available in your area	1[] YES	0[] NO
f. Was there some other reason?	1[] YES	0[] NO

(Specify other reason): ______________________________

S4. The government has an energy assistance program that helps pay heating and cooling costs. This assistance can be received directly by the household or it can be paid directly to the electric or gas company, the fuel dealer, or the landlord.

During the current winter -- from October 1983 until now -- has your household received any assistance of this type for home heating from the federal, state, or local government?

1[] YES
0[] NO

S5. How about last winter -- from October 1982 to April 1983 -- did your household receive any assistance of this type for home heating from the federal, state, or local government?

1[] YES
0[] NO

S6. This next question is about assistance for home cooling from the federal, state, or local government -- did your household receive any assistance of this type anytime between October 1982 and September 1983?

1[] YES
0[] NO

S7. Including yourself, how many members of your family live in your home?

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS: ________

Have you included . . .

All babies or small children?

All family members who usually live in your home but are away traveling or in the hospital? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW)

IF NOT ALREADY INCLUDED IN NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, CORRECT COUNT AS NECESSARY

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION FOR Q.S7:

FAMILY INCLUDES SPOUSE, MOTHER, FATHER, SISTER, BROTHER, SON, DAUGHTER, FATHER-IN-LAW, UNCLE, AUNT, NIECE, FOSTER CHILD, STEPCHILD AND SIMILAR RELATIONSHIPS.

DO NOT INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE NORMALLY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BUT WHO ARE NOW LIVING AWAY FROM HOME (e.g., COLLEGE STUDENTS OR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES).

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION FOR Q.S8.

PAID EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES WAGES OR SALARIES OR OTHER INCOME FROM A JOB OR FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT FROM A BUSINESS OR FARM.

S8. In 1983 did you or any member of your family living in your home receive any income or benefits from: (INTERVIEWER: READ AND MARK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH ITEM.)

a. Paid employment (SEE INSTRUCTION).	1[] YES	0[] NO
b. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	1[] YES	0[] NO
c. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1[] YES	0[] NO
d. General assistance or other public assistance	1[] YES	0[] NO
e. Food Stamps	1[] YES	0[] NO
f. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .	1[] YES	0[] NO
g. Unemployment compensation	1[] YES	0[] NO

S9. Please tell me which of the following three income groups best describes the total combined income in 1983 for all members of your family living in your home, from all sources -- wages, dividends, Social Security, etc. -- before taxes and deductions.

Was it . . .

A [] Less than $10,000
B [] $10,000 to $19,999
C [] $20,000 or more
X [] DON'T KNOW
Y [] REFUSED

IF "A" ON Q.S9, ASK:

S10a. I have just one more question. Was your total family income in 1983 . . .

01[] Less than $5,000
02[] $5,000 - $6,999
03[] $7,000 - $7,999
04[] $8,000 or more

IF "B" ON Q.S9, ASK:

S10b. I have just one more question. Was your total family income in 1983 . . .

05[] Less than $12,000
06[] $12,000 - $14,999
07[] $15,000 - $16,999
08[] $17,000 or more

IF "C" ON Q.S9, ASK:

S10c. I have just one more question. Was your total family income in 1983 . . .

09[] Less than $25,000
10[] $25,000 - $34,999
11[] $35,000 or more

THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY AND ESTIMATING EXPENDITURES OF LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

The 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-3), the fifth survey in the series, includes, for the second year, questions on energy assistance recipiency. Energy end use studies on RECS-3 data using regression analysis[1] provide the basis for developing estimates of residential consumption and expenditures for space heating and other end uses for low income households, and for subgroups such as LIHEAP recipients.

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

- Overview of RECS,
- LIHEAP recipiency questions in RECS,
- Limitations of the data, and
- 1983 average space heating consumption.

Overview of RECS

The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) is a national survey that reports information on residential energy use. It has been conducted annually by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the Department of Energy since 1978-1979 and is designed to provide data useful at least to the Census regional level. RECS includes information on energy consumption and expenditures, demographics, housing characteristics, weatherization/conservation practices, home appliances, and type of heating equipment.

RECS employs two features that improve the accuracy of energy consumption data beyond any other source of national information about residential energy use:

(1) Fuel supplier survey: With the household's authorization, information on actual expenditures and quantity of fuel consumed is obtained from the fuel supplier. The fuel supplier survey largely eliminates the inaccuracy associated with self-reporting. When surveyed households decline to give

---

[1] Regression analysis is a statistical tool for evaluating the relationship of one or more independent variables to a single continuous dependent variable. Formulas developed from regression analysis are used to predict the value of the dependent variable under varying conditions of the independent variable(s).

authorization or when fuel consumption records are unusable or nonexistent, regression analysis is used to impute missing data.

(2) Rental agent information: In cases where households do not pay directly for their heat or live in mastered-metered, multi-unit buildings, the rental agent provides information on fuel used in the building. Regression estimates are used to impute consumption values for these cases. Interviews with rental agents are conducted by telephone.

RECS-3 projects demographic and energy use information from 4,724 sample households to 83.8 million households living in primary residential units in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. About 95% of RECS-3 responses were obtained through personal interviews in the home, while 5% were obtained from mailed questionnaires from respondents who were either not home at the time of canvassing or refused to be interviewed in the home. Responses were obtained from approximately 90% of the households originally determined eligible for the sample.

For a fuller description of RECS-3, see Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, April 1982 through March 1983, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (scheduled for release in December 1984).

LIHEAP Recipiency Questions in RECS

In 1981, the Office of Family Assistance and the Energy Information Administration agreed to increase the size of the RECS-2 sample in order to capture a greater proportion of low income households. For the first time, a LIHEAP recipiency question was added to the survey questionnaire.

The RECS-2 energy assistance question asked households if they received directly or on their behalf a benefit from the government between October 1980 and October 1981, by way of cash payment, voucher/coupon, payment to an energy vendor, or some other specified means. Due to the oversampling of low income households, approximately 30% of the sample cases were eligible for LIHEAP. About 5.5% of the sample cases reported receipt of LIHEAP benefits.

Four LIHEAP recipiency questions were included in RECS-3 (see Exhibit A-4). Households were asked if they received energy assistance from the federal, state, or local government for heating or for cooling purposes between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982. If a household received heating assistance, it was asked if this was by way of "check to household," "coupon/voucher to household," or payment to an energy vendor or landlord. Finally, households were asked to report the dollar amount they received or the amount that was paid on their behalf for heating. Approximately 30% of the sample cases were eligible for LIHEAP, and about 5.4% of the sample cases reported receipt of LIHEAP assistance.

In January 1984, a supplemental telephone survey of some subgroups of the RECS-3 sample was conducted in conjunction with an EIA transportation characteristics study. Additional LIHEAP questions on recipiency, income, fuel shut-off, and receipt of other public assistance benefits were asked to households with annual incomes under $30,000 (see Exhibit A-5). The new information helped rectify some of the data time frame differences addressed in the data limitations section of this appendix.

Another low income supplemental sample, similar to the one conducted for RECS-2, is planned for RECS-4.

The following table compares the total number of sample cases, sample cases with incomes at or below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines, and LIHEAP recipient sample cases, in the five Residential Energy Consumption surveys.

Residential Energy Consumption Surveys

		Number of sample cases		
Surveys	Energy consumption period	Total	Below 125% of poverty[2]	LIHEAP recipients[3]
National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS)	April 1978 to March 1979	4,081	590	---
Household Screener Survey (Screener)	April 1979 to March 1980	4,033	670	---
Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-1)	April 1980 to March 1981	6,051	1,090	---
Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-2)	April 1981 to March 1982	6,269	1,366	346
Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-3)	April 1982 to March 1983	4,724	952	257

Limitations of the Data

While RECS-3 represents the best source of national information available on residential energy use by low income households, several significant qualifications must be kept in mind:

- For some variables, disaggregation of data into subgroups at the regional level results in projections made from a small number of sample cases. This is particularly true of the LIHEAP, AFDC, and SSI recipient households and the LPG user subgroup.

---

[2] Households with incomes at or below 125% of the OMB poverty guidelines were estimated for the first three surveys.

[3] LIHEAP income eligibility is the greater of 150% of the poverty guidelines or 60% of each state's median income.

- As in the Current Population Survey, recipiency of LIHEAP, SSI, and AFDC appears to be underreported in RECS-3. The LIHEAP sample cases in RECS-3 represent an estimated 4.5 million households receiving heating and/or cooling assistance. However, based on information reported by states (appearing in tables E-3, E-8, E-13, and E-18), the estimated unduplicated total of households receiving LIHEAP assistance with heating and/or cooling costs in FY 1983 was about 7 million. LIHEAP households therefore appear to be underreported by about 35 percent by RECS-3. The extent to which underreporting affects LIHEAP recipient consumption and expenditure data is not known at this time.

- Various data elements of RECS-3 represent different time frames. Information gathered by household interviews in the fall of 1982 reflects the following periods:

  Family income data: Calendar year 1981.

  LIHEAP recipiency question: October 1981 - September 1982.

  Consumption and expenditure data: April 1982 - March 1983.

  The LIHEAP questions in the RECS-3 transportation characteristics supplemental telephone interviews in January 1984 represent the following time frames:

  Family income data: Calendar year 1983.

  LIHEAP recipiency questions: October 1982 - April 1983 (and October 1983 - January 1984): heating;

  October 1982 - September 1983: cooling.

  Substitution of LIHEAP recipiency data gathered by the supplemental telephone survey for LIHEAP recipiency data gathered by the main RECS-3 survey provides data more directly comparable to the main survey consumption and expenditure data.

- The household is one of the basic reporting units for RECS and LIHEAP. RECS employs the 1980 Bureau of the Census definition of household, i.e., it includes all individuals living in a housing unit, whether related or not, that (1) share a common direct access entry to the unit from outside the building or from a hallway, and (2) do not normally eat their meals with members of other units in the building. It does not include temporary visitors or household members away at college or in the military. However, LIHEAP defines household as one or more individuals living together as an economic unit who purchase energy in common or make undesignated payments for energy in their rent. Some minimal variation in the count of households, particularly those containing renters or boarders, may result due to the difference in the definitions.

- RECS gathers income of the family, whereas LIHEAP recipients receive assistance on the basis of household income. The family is generally defined as all related individuals living in the same household. Non-related individuals and their incomes are not counted. In many cases family and household are the same. However, the family income definition may not cover all individuals receiving a LIHEAP benefit or reflect all income resources available to the household for meeting energy costs. This limitation should be kept in mind when reviewing tables 2 and 3 comparing income and expenditures.

- Unlike the Current Population Survey (CPS), where respondents cite specific sources and amounts of income, RECS respondents are asked to choose the range into which their income falls. The income range is used only to identify an income value for the respondent. In most income ranges, an income value equal to the midpoint of the range is assigned to each respondent's record. However, for some of the end ranges, average income values are assigned from the CPS. The accuracy of income data is dependent on the ability of the respondents to choose the correct income range and on the methodological soundness of the averaging technique

- Low income households, i.e., households eligible for LIHEAP according to the income standards in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute, were classified by a computer edit using a method similar to the method used for the March 1983 CPS (see Appendix D, pp. 61-64). The edit differed, however, by classifying households on the basis of calendar year 1981 family money income and family size at the time of the interview in 1981. Since RECS respondents report income by citing an income range, the maximum income eligibility range for each household size was computed for each state based on the income eligibility criteria employed by that state. Each household was classified as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether its income range was above or below the maximum income eligibility range or its midpoint. These estimates do not include households who are eligible for LIHEAP under the categorical eligibility provision (section 2605(b)(2)(A)) of the LIHEAP statute.

1983 Average Space Heating Consumption

Average regional space heating energy consumption estimates for 1983 were calculated for low income households by fuel type for various subgroups. These estimates were calculated for each RECS-3 sample case using the regression formula developed from RECS-3 sample cases living in single-family detached homes. The regression formula was adjusted for all RECS-3 households not living in single-family detached homes in order to develop consumption and expenditure estimates that apply to all housing types.

Space heating consumption and expenditures for pertinent subgroups (see tables 2, 3, and 15) were developed by aggregating and averaging regression-based space heating estimates for the sample cases belonging to the subgroup. Tables B-1, B-2, and B-4 were constructed using this method.

Tables B-1 and B-2 show national and regional household average residential space heating energy consumption and expenditures, respectively, for all households for all fuels combined (except gasoline and wood) and for the four main fuel types.

Table B-3 displays relative standard errors for average space heating expenditure data for households represented in the cells of Table B-2. Table B-3 provides a reference on degree of sample variance for other space heating expenditure tables in this report, as well.

Table B-4 displays national household average space heating energy consumption by fuel type for all households, and for low income households. Analysis and discussion of these tables and other subgroup expenditure data appear in Part One of this report.

Table B-1. Average residential space heating energy consumption per household, for all fuels and for specified fuels, by Census region, fiscal year 1983 (in mmBTUs) 1/2/

Census region	All fuels 3/	Main heating fuel			
		Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil/ kerosene	Liquefied petroleum gas
United States	61.1	69.0	17.6	83.2	45.1
Northeast	84.0	88.3	21.9	91.3	53.8
North Central	79.7	85.7	30.1	89.1	77.0
South	41.7	54.8	13.5	59.0	30.6
West	43.6	49.9	16.3	61.0	47.3

1/ Developed from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Data are preliminary, unpublished estimates covering the period April 1982 to March 1983.

2/ A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBTUs or mmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

3/ Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil/kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption.

Table B-2. Average residential space heating expenditures per household, for all fuels and for specified fuels, by Census region, fiscal year 1983 (in dollars) 1/

Census region	All fuels 3/	Main heating fuel			
		Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil/ kerosene	Liquefied petroleum gas
United States	400	396	298	713	414
Northeast	646	632	504	780	558
North Central	467	451	503	744	650
South	287	320	235	521	301
West	238	250	211	536	420

1/ Developed from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Data are preliminary, unpublished estimates covering the period April 1982 to March 1983.

2/ Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil/kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption.

Table B-3. Relative standard errors for average household space heating expenditures, for all fuels and for specified fuels, by Census region, fiscal year 1983 (in percents) 1/2/

Census region	All fuels 3/	Main heating fuel			
		Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil/ kerosene	Liquefied petroleum gas
United States	2.6	2.4	9.5	2.9	5.4
Northeast	4.0	7.6	9.3	3.3	12.5
North Central	2.4	2.9	10.1	9.9	5.4
South	5.8	3.7	16.9	8.1	12.1
West	3.2	3.0	9.1	11.3	18.5

1/ Developed from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Consumption and expenditures are for the period April 1982 to March 1983.

2/ Relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability or uncertainty in the estimated mean. The RSE is equal to the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, expressed as a percent. The larger the RSE, the greater the degree of sampling variability. (For further information on relative standard error, see Appendix C, Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, April 1982 through March 1983.)

3/ Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil/kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating expenditures.

Table B-4. Average residential space heating energy consumption per household, for all households and for low income households, by fuel type, United States, fiscal year 1983 (in mmBTUs) 1/2/

Main heating fuel	All households	Low income households 3/		
		All low income households	LIHEAP recipient households	LIHEAP non-recipient households
Natural gas	69.0	66.0	76.2	64.3
Electricity	17.6	18.0	19.5	17.7
Fuel oil/kerosene	83.2	81.9	89.5	80.6
Liquefied petroleum gas	45.1	43.9	30.7	47.5

1/ Developed from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Data are preliminary, unpublished estimates covering the period April 1982 to March 1983.

2/ A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBTUs or mmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

3/ Represents the consumption of households with annual incomes under the greater of 150% of the poverty income guidelines or 60% of the state's median income.

ESTIMATES OF HEATING ENERGY EXPENDITURES OF LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH STATE[1]

Estimates of FY 1983 space heating energy expenditures for each state are derived from base aggregate residential energy expenditure data developed from two Department of Energy sources, using the generalized formula:

$$\text{Expenditures}_{\text{state A}} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} (\text{consumption})_{\text{fuel } i}(\text{price})_{\text{fuel } i} + \ldots + (\text{consumption})_{\text{fuel } k}(\text{price})_{\text{fuel } k}$$

The 1982 State Energy Data System (SEDS)[2] provides aggregate state level energy consumption data by fuel type for the residential sector and forms the basis of the consumption component of the formula. The 1982 State Energy Price System (STEPS)[3] reports annual average, state-by-state unit prices by fuel type for the residential sector and forms the basis of the price component of the formula.

Estimates of space heating energy expenditures for low income households in each state emanate from adjustments to the base data developed from SEDS and STEPS.

Estimates of FY 1983 per household space heating energy expenditures for low income households were developed in the following manner:

(1) From aggregate residential energy expenditures for each state, the portion spent for heating only was factored out, using divisional percentages of total energy expenditures for heating developed from the Department of Energy's energy end use regression studies on the

---

[1] Estimates of energy expenditures elsewhere in this report are derived from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey, as described in Appendix B. Occasionally, Congress requests information requiring state level estimates of energy expenditures. No single source of data provides state level estimates of heating expenditures by low income households. To develop such estimates, the method described in this appendix was followed. This method yields results which are reasonably consistent with RECS estimates for comparable time periods.

[2] State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982, Energy Information Administration, U. S. Department of Energy.

[3] Preliminary, unpublished, state-level residential unit price data for 1982 from the State Energy Price System (Energy Information Administration, U. S. Department of Energy) were used to develop energy expenditure estimates.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey (April 1980 - March 1981), adjusted to state level by heating degree days.

An adjustment was made to correct a systematic omission from SEDS of fuel oil consumption in housing with five or more units. Each state's SEDS fuel oil consumption was increased by a ratio of the state's households heating with fuel oil and living in housing with five or more units to the state's other households heating with fuel oil. This ratio was reduced by a factor from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey showing the average consumption of fuel oil by households in housing with five or more units compared to the average consumption of fuel oil by other households.

When the resulting enhanced 1982 SEDS state residential energy consumption and expenditure figures are aggregated to the level of Census divisions and regions, and compared to parallel data from the 1982-1983 RECS, total expenditures were reasonably consistent.

(2) The SEDS and STEPS data reflect expenditures as a response to 1982 calendar year weather conditions. In order to adjust to 1983 weather conditions, each state's heating expenditures were multiplied by a factor of the ratio of heating degree days in calendar year 1982 to fiscal year 1983.[4]

(3) In order to reflect the general change in energy prices from 1982 to 1983, 1983 aggregate heating expenditures from step (2) above were adjusted by the change in the regional CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers) Household Fuels Index.

(4) Since low income households do not consume energy for heating at the same rate as the whole population, results from step (3) were adjusted by a ratio of average consumption for heating by low income households to average consumption by all households. This ratio was developed from DOE's energy end-use regression studies.

(5) To derive the aggregate heating expenditures of low income households in the state, the results from step (4) were multiplied by the ratio of low income households to all households in the state.[5]

(6) Average household heating energy expenditures for low income households were derived by dividing the aggregate low income heating expenditures from step (5) by the number of households in the state with incomes under the maximums set out in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute. These averages appear in Table C-1.

---

[4] Historical heating degree day data were derived from the Historical Climatology Series 5-1, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[5] Numbers of low income households in each state were derived from the 5% national sample of the 1980 Decennial Census, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table C-1. Estimates of average household space heating expenditures, by state, for all households and for low income households, in dollars, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	Average heating expenditures	
	All households	Low income households
Alabama	304	250
Alaska	1,377	1,198
Arizona	248	233
Arkansas	322	309
California	192	167
Colorado	461	434
Connecticut	763	725
Delaware	488	464
Dist. of Col.	410	390
Florida	105	100
Georgia	344	327
Hawaii	0	0
Idaho	308	289
Illinois	500	520
Indiana	467	485
Iowa	501	441
Kansas	370	326
Kentucky	355	291
Louisiana	233	223
Maine	703	668
Maryland	482	458
Massachusetts	672	638
Michigan	512	532
Minnesota	564	496
Mississippi	262	215
Missouri	373	328
Montana	369	347
Nebraska	407	358
Nevada	323	304
New Hampshire	725	689
New Jersey	651	586
New Mexico	256	241
New York	606	545
North Carolina	373	355
North Dakota	542	477
Ohio	487	506
Oklahoma	380	365
Oregon	292	254
Pennsylvania	549	494
Rhode Island	573	544
South Carolina	319	303
South Dakota	488	429
Tennessee	330	270
Texas	281	270
Utah	348	327
Vermont	672	638
Virginia	434	413
Washington	309	269
West Virginia	420	399
Wisconsin	609	634
Wyoming	481	452

1/ Developed from the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982, and preliminary, unpublished, state level residential unit price data for 1982 from the State Energy Price System, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Historical heating degree day data were derived from the historical climatology series of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Numbers of low income households in each state used in these computations were derived from the 5% national sample of the 1980 Decennial Census, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TECHNICAL NOTES ON LIHEAP HOUSEHOLD DATA DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The March 1983 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) included a series of questions related to energy assistance. To aid in understanding the energy assistance household data derived from the March 1983 CPS, the following are discussed in this appendix:

- Overview of CPS,
- Energy assistance questions,
- Selected definitions and annotations,
- Classification of low income households,
- Reliability and validation of estimates, and
- Limitations of the data.

Overview of CPS

The monthly Current Population Survey is a household sample survey which deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey does not include inmates of institutions and military personnel. It is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions are asked about each member 14 years and over in each sample household. Data are collected for approximately 58,000 households representing about 121,000 persons 14 years or older. Although its primary purpose is to collect labor force data, the CPS is also a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population as a whole, and various subgroups. A detailed explanation of the CPS is provided in The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology (Technical Paper 40, U.S. Bureau of the Census). This publication includes information on the CPS sample design and rotation, survey operations, preparation, accuracy of estimates, and sampling errors.

The March CPS, also known as the Annual Demographic File, contains the basic monthly demographic and labor force CPS data, plus supplemental data on work experience, income, and migration. The March 1983 CPS file reflects interviews for approximately 62,500 households, including male members of the Armed Forces residing with their families in civilian housing units on a military base, and a supplemental sample of households of Spanish origin. The supplemental data in the March CPS are processed for the population 15 years and older, and provide some of the most widely used national and regional socioeconomic data released by the Bureau of the

Census. A detailed explanation of the March 1983 CPS machine readable data file is provided in *Current Population Survey, March 1983 Tape Technical Documentation* (Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census). This publication includes information on the March 1983 CPS file structure, a data dictionary, questionnaire facsimiles, and recent changes in CPS concepts, weighting, and definitions.

Energy Assistance Questions

A series of questions was asked in the March 1983 CPS about: (1) recipiency of government energy assistance to help pay heating costs since October 1, 1982, (2) form of energy assistance payment received, (3) total amount of energy assistance received, and (4) primary heating fuel used by the household. (See Exhibit A-3 of Appendix A.) These questions were asked only of those households with annual family incomes of $25,000 or less. The reference period for the questions was from October 1, 1982 through the week of March 14, 1983, when the CPS interviews were conducted.

A computer program was developed by the Bureau of the Census to edit the energy assistance data and allocate missing data. According to the Bureau of the Census, the allocation rates for the energy assistance questions were similar to the allocation rates used for other public assistance questions in the CPS.

Selected Definitions and Annotations

The definitions and annotations which follow pertain to the data elements selected for use in this report from the March 1983 CPS file. They are derived from the glossaries developed by the Bureau of the Census for the CPS, unless indicated otherwise.

Not all of the CPS data elements are based on the same time frame. Specifically, the reference periods for the selected data elements vary as follows:

- Calendar year 1982: Household income, poverty level, LIHEAP eligibility, and participation in other assistance programs (except for residency in public or other subsidized housing).
- October 1, 1982 - week of March 14, 1983: Energy assistance and primary heating fuel of assisted households (i.e., covering the first half of FY 1983).
- Week of March 14, 1983: Elderly, household, housing structure, and tenure (including residency in public or other subsidized housing).

Elderly

"Elderly" is defined as any member of a household who is 60 years or older. Most states used this age cutoff in targeting LIHEAP assistance to elderly households.

Energy Assistance

Energy assistance refers to payment from the government to or on behalf of low income households to help pay heating costs.

Geographic Regions

The four regions into which the Bureau of the Census divides the United States are:

- Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Household

A household consists of all persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room which constitutes a housing unit. The count of households excludes persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions.

A family household includes the related family members and the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees, who share the housing unit. A nonfamily household includes a person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners.

For purposes of this report, the CPS definition of household serves to approximate the LIHEAP definition of household. As defined in section 16 of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981 (Pub. L. 97-115),

> the term household means any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy is customarily purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent.

Household Income

Household income represents the total amount of money income in calendar year 1982 as reported for each person in the household 15 years or older. Sources of money income include:

- Money wages or salary,
- Net income from nonfarm self-employment,
- Net income from farm self-employment,
- Social Security or railroad retirement,
- Supplemental Security Income,
- Public assistance or welfare payments,
- Interest (on savings or bonds),
- Dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income,
- Veterans payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation,
- Private pensions or government employee pensions, and
- Alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Household income does not include amounts received by persons who are members of the household during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the household at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, household income includes amounts reported by persons who did not reside with the household during the income year but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration.

Household income data cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments are made for personal income taxes, Social Security taxes, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Also, money income does not reflect noncash benefits which contribute to the economic well being of the household.

Housing Structure

Housing structure refers to the number of housing units in a residential structure. Housing structures range from single, detached to multi-dwelling structures.

A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Low Income Households

Low income households refer to those households to whom states could make LIHEAP payments according to the LIHEAP income standards contained in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute. The classification of low income households based on the March 1983 CPS public-use tape is described in the next section of this appendix.

Participation in Other Assistance Programs

Some households receiving energy assistance also participate in other assistance programs including but not limited to:

- Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other public assistance programs such as General Assistance, Title IV-A emergency assistance, or Cuban Refugee Assistance,
- Food stamps,
- Public or other subsidized housing, and
- Supplemental Security Income.

Poverty Income Guidelines

The poverty income guidelines are a modified version of the poverty thresholds which are described below. In deriving the poverty income guidelines, the poverty thresholds are updated on the basis of changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and then are simplified to make them easier to use for administrative purposes. Under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the poverty income guidelines are currently issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services for administrative use by poverty-related programs in determining the income eligibility of program recipients. The 1982 poverty income guidelines are shown in Table D-1.

Poverty Thresholds

The poverty thresholds are measures which the Bureau of the Census publishes each year under directives issued by OMB. The poverty thresholds are derived from a statistical definition of poverty developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964. The definition was revised based on the recommendations of federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980-1981. The Bureau of the Census classifies households as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty thresholds. This classification is used for statistical purposes, e.g, for determining the number of persons in poverty and classifying persons in poverty by type of residence, race, and other socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The poverty thresholds are based solely on money income and do not reflect the fact that many low income households receive noncash benefits. Annual revisions of the thresholds are based on changes in the CPI.

Primary Heating Fuel of Assisted Households

Primary heating fuel represents the main fuel which was used to heat the residence of a household receiving energy assistance. If the household lived in more than one residence, the primary heating fuel was recorded for the residence at the time of application for energy assistance (or receipt of energy assistance, if no application was required).

Race/Spanish Origin

Households are classified according to the race/Spanish origin of the family or nonfamily householder. Race is differentiated on the basis of three groupings: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes American Indians, Asian-Americans, and others. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Approximately 95% of all persons of Spanish origin report their race as white.

State Median Income Estimates

Estimates of the median income of four-person families for each state and the District of Columbia are calculated by the Bureau of the Census using three sources of data. The estimates for FY 1983 were based on: (1) the March 1981 Current Population Survey, (2) the Early National Sample from the 1980 Decennial Census, and (3) per capita personal income estimates from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The Department of Health and Human Services publishes the state median income estimates in the Federal Register for use in determining eligibility for several social service programs. The FY 1983 estimates of 60% of state median income are displayed in Table D-2.

Tenure

Tenure refers to whether a housing unit is "owner occupied or being bought" or "renter occupied." For renter occupied units, information is also obtained as to whether the unit was publicly owned or subsidized by the federal, state, or local government.

Classification of Low Income Households

For the purpose of this report, HHS developed computer edits to classify which households in the March 1983 CPS file were low income households. Such edits make it possible to derive national, regional, and divisional estimates of the number of low income households under LIHEAP income eligibility standards. In addition, distributions can be tabulated for selected demographic characteristics of low income households for comparison purposes such as those used in this report. Certain points are noted below concerning the classification of low income households.

Defining Low Income Households

Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute limits the provision of home energy assistance to: (1) those households with incomes under the greater of 150%

of the poverty level or 60% of the state median income, i.e, LIHEAP income standards, or (2) those households with one or more members receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or certain need-tested veterans' benefits, i.e., LIHEAP categorical standards. Accordingly, the total number of households to which a state may make LIHEAP payments equals the sum of income eligible households plus those categorically eligible households above the maximum LIHEAP income standards.

Currently, national household surveys are not as reliable in estimating the number of households participating in public assistance programs as they are in estimating household income.[1] Consequently, the classification of low income households under LIHEAP is based only on the LIHEAP income standards. However, the number of categorically eligible households with incomes above the LIHEAP income standards is likely to be very small.

Several qualifications apply in classifying low income households on the basis of the LIHEAP income standards. First, states typically operate LIHEAP only for part of the year. No data source currently provides seasonal information on household income (and household participation in other programs providing categorical eligibility for LIHEAP).[2] Second, most states set their income standards stricter than the maximum set by the LIHEAP statute. Third, states' procedures for determining LIHEAP income eligibility may annualize one or more months of household income to test against the income standard adopted by the state. So households may be eligible for LIHEAP even though their actual annual income is above the LIHEAP income standards. Finally, a state's use of additional eligibility criteria such as assets tests or vulnerability to increases in home energy costs could exclude some households eligible under the LIHEAP income standards. With these qualifications in mind, we estimate that as of March 1983, about 22.2 million households had incomes under the income standards in section 2605(b)(2)(B). The estimated numbers and percent distributions for different age groups of low income households by geographical area are displayed in tables D-3 and D-4, respectively. These data were derived from the March 1983 CPS public-use tape. The March 1983 CPS is the most reliable source of non-state-specific estimates of low income households for FY 1983.[3]

---

[1] In October 1983, the Bureau of the Census conducted the first interviews of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). This survey is designed to provide improved estimates of household income and household participation in public assistance programs.

[2] This situation may be changing with the implementation of SIPP.

[3] The most recent and reliable source of state-specific estimates of low income households is the 1980 Decennial Census. Using the 1980 Decennial Census public-use microdata 5% sample, we estimated that as of April 1980, about 19 million households had incomes under the income standards in section 2605(b)(2)(B). Updated state-specific estimates of low income households are included in the Department's report of February 29, 1984 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Methodology

The methodology used in preparing the computer edits for this report involved use of the following CPS demographic variables:[4]

- Household money income: Income data collected in the March 1983 CPS represent money income received in calendar year 1982.
- Households and household size as of the week of March 14, 1983.[5]
- State identifier: This variable identifed the state in which the household was located as of the week of March 14, 1983.

In preparing the computer edits, these variables were used in determining which CPS households were low income according to the maximum LIHEAP income standards in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute. (As explained elsewhere in this report, many states set actual maximum income eligibility for their LIHEAP programs below the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B). However, households whose incomes are at or below the maximum income standards in section 2605(b)(2)(B) are termed low income by LIHEAP.) The following steps were taken in classifying the CPS households:

(1) For each state, the dollar amounts of 150% of the 1982 poverty nonfarm income guidelines and of 60% of the FY 1983 state median income estimates were determined for a three-person household (the approximate average size of low income households).[6]

(2) For each state, the 60% state median income cutoff was converted to a percentage of the poverty nonfarm income guidelines by dividing the 60% state median income cutoff by the poverty income cutoff for that state.

(3) For each state, the greater of 150% or the converted percentage from step 2 was selected as the maximum LIHEAP income standard. The maximum LIHEAP income standard for each state is displayed in Table D-5.

---

[4] The methodology used here differs somewhat from that used in the LIHEAP annual report to Congress for FY 1982.

[5] The Bureau of the Census' definition of household was used for the edits. A small variation in the classification of low income households, particularly for those households containing renters or boarders, could result by using the LIHEAP definition of household, which is somewhat different from that of the Bureau of the Census.

[6] Both the poverty income guidelines and estimated state median incomes are adjusted by family income and family size. However, states determine LIHEAP income eligibility based on household income and household size. Consequently, states apply the income cutoffs by substituting household income and size for family income and size.

(4) Each state's maximum LIHEAP income cutoff for a three-person household was then adjusted for other household sizes.

(5) Using household income and size, each CPS household in a state was classified and then coded on the March 1983 CPS public-use tape as being above or below the income cutoffs derived in step 4.

Reliability and Validation of Estimates

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the data that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken during the same period using the same questionnaire, instructions, or enumerators. Consequently, users of the CPS data need to be sensitive to the data's reliability as affected by sampling and nonsampling variability. For further details on CPS data reliability, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Numbers 136, 137, or 138 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

The validity of the energy assistance CPS data is affected by the accuracy of the March 1983 CPS in identifying which households actually participated in LIHEAP during the reference period. Experience has shown that income and recipiency of public assistance benefits are underreported on CPS and similar household surveys. Consequently, the validity of the demographic distribution used in this report may be biased by such underreporting.

Limitations of the Data

As noted below, a number of general limitations apply to the CPS data used in this report. Despite such limitations, CPS currently provides the most comprehensive information on economic and demographic characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Furthermore, CPS allows for comparison between households participating and not participating in programs such as LIHEAP.

Underreporting

Administrative records frequently indicate higher income levels and higher numbers of households participating in assistance programs than are reported in surveys such as CPS. Underreporting is a major factor in such discrepancies. Underreporting in household surveys can be attributed to four major factors:

- Respondents' failure to report coverage or receipt of benefits,
- Respondents' misclassifying the source of benefits,
- Respondents' underreporting of amounts, and
- Survey weighting procedures which do not account for the population undercount associated with the latest census of the population.

Income. There is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. According to the Bureau of the Census, wages and salaries tend to be reported more accurately than income such as public assistance, Social Security, and net income from interest, dividends, rent, etc. Comparisons of the 1980 CPS estimates with independent totals reveal that overall income in the survey (after imputation for missing responses) is underreported by about 11%. The magnitude of underreporting in the 1983 CPS is expected to be similar to that of the 1980 CPS. For more details on income underreporting in CPS, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Number 137 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Public assistance benefits. The March CPS estimates of public assistance recipiency are periodically compared by the Bureau of the Census with independent estimates that are adjusted to CPS population coverage and annual recipiency concepts. The latest independent estimates are available for 1979. The comparisons indicate that persons receiving food stamps are underreported by 33%, and that the households residing in public or other subsidized housing are underreported by 4%. Underreporting rates have not been recently calculated for AFDC and SSI recipiency. However, in 1979, benchmark comparisons for AFDC and SSI aggregate benefits indicated an underreporting on CPS of 23% for AFDC and 31% for SSI. For more details on the underreporting of means-tested noncash benefits in CPS, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Number 136 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Energy assistance benefits. Recipiency of energy assistance is also underreported. Based on the March 1983 CPS, an estimated 4.2 million households received energy assistance between October 1, 1982 and the week of March 14, 1983. However, based on state reports of households served, 6.8 million households received LIHEAP assistance with heating costs from October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983. Several factors may be specifically related to this discrepancy:

- The independent data reported by the states on the number of households receiving assistance with heating costs may be distorted to the extent that some households were counted more than once.

- The state-reported data cover the period October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983. No state reports are available showing how many households received energy assistance through the CPS interview week of March 14, 1983.

- The form in which a household receives energy assistance may affect the likelihood of the household correctly identifying receipt of this assistance in the CPS. Thus, households receiving cash payments may be more likely to report receipt of energy assistance than households assisted by payments made to fuel vendors.

- Underreporting in the CPS may be more prevalent for newer programs such as LIHEAP than for more established programs such as AFDC.

Poverty Level

Questions have been raised about the use of the poverty level as an overall statistical yardstick. For further details on limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Number 138 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

As previously noted, the Bureau of the Census classifies CPS households according to the poverty level of the primary family or nonfamily householder. However, the poverty level classification does not take into account a household's total money income if unrelated individuals live with primary families or nonfamily householders.

Comparability of Energy Assistance Data

The March 1983 CPS demographic distributions on households receiving energy assistance are not strictly comparable in some instances to the demographic distribution derived from state-reported data and the 1982-1983 RECS. Of particular significance for this report are the differences in household income and other program participation.

Income distribution. The survey data indicate higher income levels for households receiving heating assistance than do state-reported data. Specifically, the March 1983 CPS indicates that 9% of all heating assisted households had incomes of $15,000 and over as compared to about 1% reported by the states. Sampling variance may account for the differences between the state-reported income and the household survey income data. However, differences in the manner in which income is counted and reported may more likely account for the findings in the following ways:

- CPS income is aggregated at the persons, family, and household level. Public assistance programs rely on different "units" of program eligibility. Some, such as SSI, are basically, though not exclusively, person-oriented. Others, such as AFDC and food stamps, are based on rules that are systematically different from CPS family and household concepts. Since program units are often more restrictive than the CPS families or households, aggregation of income into CPS type units will tend to make the "unit" incomes of recipients of programs such as LIHEAP appear higher than if incomes were aggregated in terms of "program units."

- The CPS may capture more sources of income than do the states, even though income is underreported by about 11% on the CPS.

- The CPS reports annual income. However, a number of states use monthly or quarterly household income in determining LIHEAP eligibility. The states then annualize and report these data as the income levels of households receiving heating assistance. These annualized income data may in effect underestimate (or overestimate) a household's actual income for the entire year.

- The CPS reports income in 1982 of households receiving energy assistance from October 1982 - March 1983. A number of these households may have received energy assistance because their incomes were substantially lower at the time they applied for assistance than would be indicated by their 1982 annual incomes.

- The CPS measures gross income. However, programs such as LIHEAP base eligibility on income net of certain expenses and disregards. Thus, recipients could shift into higher income brackets in the CPS that do not actually reflect program definitions of income.

- The CPS enumerates families and households as they existed three months after the close of calendar year 1982. However, it reports households' money income for calendar year 1982. Consequently, the CPS-reported income of LIHEAP households may differ from state-reported income data due to changes in household composition.

Other program participation. The percentage of energy assisted households also receiving public or other subsidized housing, AFDC, or SSI would not be strictly comparable if such data were reported by the states, for the following reasons:

- The CPS reports the receipt of public assistance benefits during any point in 1982 of those households receiving energy assistance during October 1982 through mid-March 1983. However, participation in other public assistance programs may have changed at the time that a household received energy assistance.

- The CPS enumerates families and households as they exist three months after the close of the calendar year. Household composition, and consequently public assistance recipiency, can be different during much of the prior calendar year from that reported in the March CPS.

- As previously noted, the CPS underreports public assistance recipiency. This problem is compounded when CPS is used to estimate the numbers of households participating in more than one program.

Comparability of Low Income Household Estimates

In comparing this report's low income household estimates with those published by the Bureau of the Census or those included in the annual LIHEAP report to Congress for FY 1982, the points below should be kept in mind.

Poverty thresholds. In classifying households above or below poverty levels, the Bureau of the Census uses the poverty thresholds, not the poverty income guidelines. The nonfarm poverty income guidelines are somewhat lower than the weighted average poverty thresholds. Consequently, more households would be counted as low income by using the poverty thresholds instead of the poverty nonfarm income guidelines. The size of this difference was about 1.2 million households based on the 1980 Decennial Census.[7]

Aggregating income and persons. The Bureau of the Census classifies households according to the poverty status of the primary family for family households and the nonfamily householder for nonfamily households. This method of poverty classification for households does not take into account a household's total money income if nonfamily members live in the household. For this report, household poverty status was determined by total household income and size. This variation in methodology would probably affect the poverty classification of nonfamily households more than the poverty classifications of family households.

---

[7] Based on the 1980 Decennial Census, there were nationwide 17.5 million households under 150% of the 1979 poverty thresholds, compared to 16.3 million households under 150% of the 1979 nonfarm poverty income guidelines.

Table D-1.

1982

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Size of family unit	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Size of family unit	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$ 5,870	$ 5,030
2	7,790	6,650
3	9,710	8,270
4	11,630	9,890
5	13,550	11,510
6	15,470	13,130

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,920 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,620 for each additional member in a farm family.

POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Size of family unit	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$ 5,390	$ 4,630
2	7,160	6,120
3	8,930	7,610
4	10,700	9,100
5	12,470	10,590
6	14,210	12,080

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,770 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,490 for each additional member in a farm family.

(1/27/82)

Table D-2. Estimates of 60% of state median income adjusted for family size, by state, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

STATE	ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	TWO-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	THREE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	FOUR-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	FIVE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	SIX-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS
ALABAMA	6872	8987	11101	13216	15330	17445
ALASKA	10216	13360	16503	19647	22791	25934
ARIZONA	7436	9723	12011	14299	16587	18875
ARKANSAS	6068	7935	9802	11669	13536	15403
CALIFORNIA	8134	10637	13139	15642	18145	20647
COLORADO	8094	10585	13075	15566	18056	20547
CONNECTICUT	8853	11577	14302	17026	19750	22474
DELAWARE	7949	10395	12841	15287	17733	20179
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	7948	10394	12840	15286	17731	20177
FLORIDA	6663	8713	10763	12813	14863	16913
GEORGIA	7890	10318	12746	15174	17602	20030
HAWAII	8584	11226	13867	16508	19150	21791
IDAHO	6630	8670	10711	12751	14791	16831
ILLINOIS	8175	10690	13206	15721	18237	20752
INDIANA	7501	9810	12118	14426	16734	19042
IOWA	7564	9892	12219	14546	16874	19201
KANSAS	7280	9520	11760	14000	16240	18481
KENTUCKY	6540	8552	10564	12576	14588	16600
LOUISIANA	7398	9674	11950	14227	16503	18779
MAINE	6617	8652	10688	12724	14760	16796
MARYLAND	8547	11177	13807	16436	19066	21696
MASSACHUSETTS	8231	10763	13296	15829	18361	20894
MICHIGAN	7907	10340	12772	15205	17638	20071
MINNESOTA	7923	10361	12799	15236	17674	20112
MISSISSIPPI	6478	8472	10466	12459	14452	16446
MISSOURI	7328	9583	11838	14093	16348	18602
MONTANA	7316	9567	11818	14069	16321	18572
NEBRASKA	7158	9360	11562	13765	15967	18169
NEVADA	7865	10285	12705	15125	17545	19965
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7349	9610	11871	14132	16394	18655
NEW JERSEY	8665	11331	13997	16663	19329	21995
NEW MEXICO	6381	8345	10308	12272	14235	16199
NEW YORK	7633	9982	12330	14679	17028	19376
NORTH CAROLINA	6988	9139	11289	13439	15590	17740
NORTH DAKOTA	7000	9154	11308	13462	15615	17769
OHIO	7768	10158	12549	14939	17329	19719
OKLAHOMA	7040	9206	11372	13538	15704	17870
OREGON	7241	9469	11697	13925	16153	18381
PENNSYLVANIA	7742	10124	12506	14888	17271	19653
RHODE ISLAND	7529	9846	12163	14479	16796	19113
SOUTH CAROLINA	6061	7926	9791	11656	13521	15386
SOUTH DAKOTA	6467	8457	10447	12437	14427	16417
TENNESSEE	6458	8446	10433	12420	14407	16394
TEXAS	7506	9816	12125	14435	16745	19055
UTAH	7086	9266	11446	13627	15807	17987
VERMONT	6793	8883	10974	13064	15154	17244
VIRGINIA	7903	10335	12767	15199	17630	20062
WASHINGTON	8110	10605	13100	15596	18091	20586
WEST VIRGINIA	6628	8668	10707	12746	14786	16825
WISCONSIN	7816	10220	12625	15030	17435	19840
WYOMING	8066	10548	13030	15512	17994	20476

In order to find 60% of state median income for households with greater than six members, add three percentage points for each additional family member to 132% and multiply the new percentage by the four-person amount for the state.

Developed by: Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance

70

Table D-3. Estimated number of low income households by selected ages of household members, based on the March 1983 Current Population Survey 1/

Area	All low income households	Low income households with at least one member			
		Under 1 year	60 years +	65 years +	75 years +
United States	22,229,012	1,194,037	9,217,489	7,670,707	3,805,182
Regions:					
Northeast	4,714,215	212,761	2,162,778	1,807,179	914,724
North Central	5,327,130	295,874	2,130,766	1,777,895	884,792
South	8,102,286	420,375	3,475,213	2,904,433	1,431,804
West	4,085,381	265,027	1,448,732	1,181,200	573,862
Divisions:					
New England	1,050,047	39,382	476,761	415,364	219,024
Middle Atlantic	3,664,168	173,379	1,686,018	1,391,814	695,700
East North Central	3,652,224	225,067	1,418,648	1,174,166	565,468
West North Central	1,674,906	70,807	712,118	603,728	319,323
South Atlantic	3,936,895	184,894	1,639,334	1,369,016	648,713
East South Central	1,700,434	88,883	757,934	621,190	309,998
West South Central	2,464,957	146,598	1,077,944	914,227	473,093
Mountain	1,026,425	68,166	336,459	276,760	134,159
Pacific	3,058,956	196,861	1,112,273	904,440	439,702

1/ Households were classifed as low income on the March 1983 Current Population Survey if their incomes were below the greater of 150% of the 1982 poverty income guidelines or 60% of the FY 1983 estimates of state median income.

Table D-4. Percent distribution of estimated number of low income households by selected ages of household members, based on the March 1983 Current Population Survey 1/

Area	All low income households	Low income households with at least one member			
		Under 1 year	60 years +	65 years +	75 years +
United States	100.0	5.4	41.5	34.5	17.1
Regions:					
Northeast	100.0	4.5	45.9	38.3	19.4
North Central	100.0	5.6	40.0	33.4	16.6
South	100.0	5.2	42.9	35.8	17.7
West	100.0	6.5	35.5	28.9	14.0
Divisions:					
New England	100.0	3.8	45.4	39.6	20.9
Middle Atlantic	100.0	4.7	46.0	38.0	19.0
East North Central	100.0	6.2	38.8	32.1	15.5
West North Central	100.0	4.2	42.5	36.0	19.1
South Atlantic	100.0	4.7	41.6	34.8	16.5
East South Central	100.0	5.2	44.6	36.5	18.2
West South Central	100.0	5.9	43.7	37.1	19.2
Mountain	100.0	6.6	32.8	27.0	13.1
Pacific	100.0	6.4	36.4	29.6	14.4

1/ Households were classifed as low income on the March 1983 Current Population Survey if their incomes were below the greater of 150% of the 1982 poverty income guidelines or 60% of the FY 1983 estimates of state median income.

Table D-5. Maximum LIHEAP income standards based on section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35, expressed as a percent of poverty, by state, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	Maximum LIHEAP income standard as percent of poverty 2/
Alabama	150%
Alaska	170%
Arizona	155%
Arkansas	150%
California	169%
Colorado	168%
Connecticut	184%
Delaware	165%
District of Columbia	165%
Florida	150%
Georgia	164%
Hawaii	155%
Idaho	150%
Illinois	170%
Indiana	156%
Iowa	157%
Kansas	152%
Kentucky	150%
Louisiana	153%
Maine	150%
Maryland	178%
Massachusetts	171%
Michigan	165%
Minnesota	165%
Mississippi	150%
Missouri	153%
Montana	152%
Nebraska	150%
Nevada	164%
New Hampshire	153%
New Jersey	180%
New Mexico	150%
New York	159%
North Carolina	150%
North Dakota	150%
Ohio	162%
Oklahoma	150%
Oregon	151%
Pennsylvania	161%
Rhode Island	157%
South Carolina	150%
South Dakota	150%
Tennessee	150%
Texas	156%
Utah	150%
Vermont	150%
Virginia	165%
Washington	169%
West Virginia	150%
Wisconsin	163%
Wyoming	168%

1/ Maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standard, per section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute, is the greater of 150% of the poverty level for a state or 60% of the state median income. Many states set income eligibility standards lower than these maximums for their own LIHEAP programs.

2/ Represents the greater of 150% of the 1982 nonfarm poverty income guidelines or 60% of the FY 1983 estimates of state median income for a 3-person household, expressed as a percent of the 1982 nonfarm poverty income guidelines.

STATE PROGRAM FEATURES

This appendix contains tables which, for some key design options, describe each state's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The information was gathered from several sources, but primarily from voluntary telephone surveys conducted by the Office of Family Assistance in February and June 1983, with an update conducted in January 1984. States were asked to provide estimates of expenditures and household counts on the surveys, rather than actual figures. The estimates have proven to be reliable and allow OFA to obtain current data with greatly reduced reporting burden on grantees.

States were not required to include in their plans, or otherwise report, much of the information in the tables. While most states provided such information voluntarily, it should be noted that information may be incomplete where some states did not provide it voluntarily. For example, if a state did not inform OFA voluntarily about the factors used to vary benefits, the table on that subject would be incomplete to that extent. States are included in tables pertaining to program components (heating, winter crisis, summer crisis, cooling, and weatherization assistance) if their LIHEAP included that component, even though they might not have provided all the information on the table about the component. States are excluded from tables if they did not run the component the table describes.

Table E-1 shows the sources of FY 1983 energy assistance funds for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while Table E-2 shows the uses of these funds. Tables E-3 through E-7 provide details on state heating assistance programs, tables E-8 through E-12 provide details on winter crisis assistance, tables E-13 through E-17 on summer crisis assistance, tables E-18 through E-22 on cooling assistance, and tables E-23 through E-26 on weatherization. Tables E-27 through E-31 show the percentages of households at various income ranges receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance in each state. Table E-32 shows the percent of each state's heating assistance households containing at least one elderly or handicapped member, and Table E-33 shows the estimated amounts of LIHEAP funds transferred by each state to other HHS block grants.

Table E-1. LIHEAP: Sources of funds, by state, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

State	FY 1983 allotment	LIHEAP carryover from FY 1982	Oil escrow funds	State funds	Total funds available
Total	1,954,327,406	160,086,736	22,971,291	16,521,593	2,153,907,026
Alabama	16,854,927	68,653	1,600,000 1/	0	18,523,580
Alaska	7,061,636	1,100,000	0	0	8,161,636
Arizona	7,299,995	1,600,000	282,675 2/	0	9,182,670
Arkansas	12,928,482	2,929,227	0	0	15,857,709
California	90,438,502	8,588,553	0	0	99,027,055
Colorado	31,692,417	250,000	1,000,000	0	32,942,417
Connecticut	41,343,877	1,640,000 3/	0	4/	42,983,877
Delaware	5,487,603	375,239	0	0	5,862,842
Dist. of Col.	6,420,772	0	30,100	0	6,450,872
Florida	26,804,147	1,511,318	0	0	28,315,465
Georgia	21,196,816	1,770,493	500,000	0	23,467,309
Hawaii	2,134,636	400,000	0	0	2,534,636
Idaho	12,256,238	2,311,740	0	0	14,567,978
Illinois	114,432,713	1,983,000	0	0	116,415,713
Indiana	51,811,918	6,966,441	4,717,400	0	63,495,759
Iowa	36,719,800	1,853,594	0	0	38,573,394
Kansas	16,819,698	1,364,135	0	0	18,183,833
Kentucky	26,962,747	5,435,017	2,570,200	0	34,967,964
Louisiana	17,276,890	3,200,000	0	0	20,476,890
Maine	26,628,958	2,467,125	790,000	0	29,886,083
Maryland	31,656,484	2,178,517	0	0	33,835,001
Massachusetts	82,670,102	0	0	13,500,000 5/	96,170,102
Michigan	108,577,679	0	0	6/	108,577,679
Minnesota	78,271,733	6,338,733	0	0	84,610,466
Mississippi	14,510,419	502,330	0	0	15,012,749
Missouri	45,708,893	181,142	0	7/	45,890,035
Montana	11,704,418	2,400,000	0	0	14,104,418
Nebraska	18,150,968	448,969	0	0	18,599,937
Nevada	3,840,822	336,112	0	0	4,176,934
New Hampshire	15,653,696	112,910	445,200	18,757	16,230,563
New Jersey	76,678,723	9,000,000	0	0	85,678,723
New Mexico	9,474,001	0	0	1,500,000 8/	10,974,001
New York	250,589,233	17,100,000	0	0	267,689,233
North Carolina	37,359,433	7,919,757	0	0	45,279,190
North Dakota	13,906,920	3,062,470	0	0	16,969,390
Ohio	101,232,838	4,800,000	0	0	106,032,838
Oklahoma	14,810,653	63,057	1,191,898	1,309,902 9/	17,375,510
Oregon	24,562,963	3,158,306	0	0	27,721,269
Pennsylvania	134,653,965	24,000,000	0	0	158,653,965
Rhode Island	13,613,129	456,245	0	0	14,069,374
South Carolina	13,456,373	614,014	0	0	14,070,387
South Dakota	11,010,851	2,435,416	0	0	13,446,267
Tennessee	27,312,685	2,000,000	900,000	0	30,212,685
Texas	44,601,632	9,000,000	0	0	53,601,632
Utah	14,292,864	1,410,772	0	0	15,703,636
Vermont	11,733,003	0	0	0	11,733,003
Virginia	38,561,137	0	4,075,400	0	42,636,537
Washington	38,963,337	6,270,000	1,683,943	0	46,917,280
West Virginia	17,843,297	2,531,272	0	0	20,374,569
Wisconsin	70,455,799	7,212,257	2,901,475	0	80,569,531
Wyoming	5,896,584	739,922	283,000	192,934	7,112,440

1/ Funds were used for a separate program to provide a one-time energy assistance payment to applicants who were both low inocme and unemployed.

2/ State ran program on calendar year basis. Funds were actually used in first quarter of federal fiscal year 1984.

3/ An additional $760,000 were spent in FY 1983 for hearings related to the FY 1982 program.

4/ State provided $1,300,000 to operate program for elderly and handicapped households with income between 150% and 175% of poverty.

5/ State provided $17,000,000. $3,000,000 were used to provide benefits to elderly one- and two-person households with income up to 175% of poverty. $500,000 were used for administrative funds to operate 2 court-ordered remedy programs for LIHEAP-eligible clients.

6/ $67,900,000 were provided from state and federal Title IV-A funds for energy assistance for LIHEAP-comparable benefits.

7/ State provided $245,000 to serve elderly and disabled households marginally over the LIHEAP income limit.

8/ State provided $1,500,000 to continue program for one month after federal funds were exhausted.

9/ Funds were used for administration and were added to the 10% statutory limit for administration on LIHEAP funds.

Table E-2. LIHEAP: Uses of funds, by state, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

State	Heating assistance benefits	Crisis assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance	Administrative costs	Transfers	Carryover to FY 1984	Total 1/
Total	1,343,267,155	191,771,756	33,020,830	195,463,612	150,212,666	115,418,529	126,734,742	2,155,889,290
Alabama	9,950,247 2/	2,949,383	0	2,528,239	752,671 3/	1,685,492	656,696	18,522,728
Alaska	5,436,165	141,783	0	725,000	455,000	0	1,403,688	8,161,636
Arizona	3,915,056 4/	1,684,473	0	1,044,874	738,267	0	1,800,000	9,182,670
Arkansas	7,108,982	494,751 5/	1,225,973	2,340,739	1,087,722	1,292,848	2,306,694	15,857,709
California	50,839,391	16,203,201	0	7,789,171	4,332,946	9,044,144	10,818,202	99,027,055
Colorado	19,024,064	4,009,829	0	1,800,000	2,642,127	3,100,000	1,450,532	32,026,552
Connecticut	29,730,700 6/	0 7/	0	6,900,000	3,903,177	0	2,400,000	42,933,877
Delaware	4,176,188	2,526 8/	0	117,792	482,330	0	1,084,006	5,862,842
Dist. of Col.	3,855,281	445,223	669,625	693,114	642,077	0	145,552	6,450,872
Florida	17,902,031 4/	0 9/	0	3,318,309	2,114,282	2,680,415	2,300,428	28,315,465
Georgia	15,836,448	11,410	0	2,663,006	2,076,504	1,980,234	144,375	22,711,977
Hawaii	1,716,323 4/	200,000	0	120,000	100,000	0	506,000	2,642,323
Idaho	8,228,162	0	0	1,838,000	771,632	1,225,624	2,395,000	14,458,418
Illinois	81,920,180	8,019,073	0	15,452,953	5,647,144	3,600,000	1,776,363	116,415,713
Indiana	37,999,752	11,500,000	0	9,228,085	4,223,596	0	385,000	63,336,433
Iowa	28,478,937	927,699	0	5,507,970	2,340,190	0	1,354,807	38,609,603
Kansas	8,118,552	82,032	2,126,096	1,591,813	1,681,969	1,681,970	2,390,546	17,672,978
Kentucky	8,891,500	16,120,654	242,356 5/	3,320,416	1,921,798	2,953,294	1,430,600	34,880,618
Louisiana	6,806,020	0	7,636,740	0	800,000	1,700,000	3,200,000	20,142,760
Maine	22,516,333	546,553	0	3,720,904	2,473,161	0	629,132	29,886,083
Maryland	21,191,455	3,869,742	0	4,240,162	2,476,719	0	1,929,230	33,707,308
Massachusetts	84,118,446 10/	0 11/	0	3,923,023	8,128,633	0	0	96,170,102
Michigan	48,424,061	30,931,979	0	5,395,719	9,772,768	10,850,000	3,203,152	108,577,679
Minnesota	54,568,244	2,208,549 12/	0	9,624,397 13/	6,702,051	7,827,173	3,680,052	84,610,466
Mississippi	10,420,339	438,655	498,761	1,993,637	1,103,318	0	551,529	15,006,239
Missouri	31,107,177	1,170,000	450,000	2,790,000	3,771,208	4,570,889	2,480,759	46,340,033
Montana	7,300,000	100,000 14/	0	1,700,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	2,926,104	14,126,104
Nebraska	12,572,674	547,242	1,694,322	900,000	815,635	1,815,096	254,968	18,599,937
Nevada	2,543,419	517,348	226,484	129,616	392,888	367,179	0	4,176,934
New Hampshire	11,871,642	744,349	0	1,941,200	1,579,315	0	95,210	16,231,716
New Jersey	61,394,444	2,400,000	347,200	4,500,000	6,300,000	7,580,000	3,200,000	85,721,644
New Mexico	9,406,792 15/	169,141	0	0	722,068	0	676,000 16/	10,974,001
New York	178,200,000	16,600,000	0	21,900,000	19,000,000	25,000,000	7,000,000	267,700,000
North Carolina	29,591,411	3,676,681	0	2,346,273	2,481,846	2,790,089	4,300,000	45,186,300
North Dakota	8,992,431	134,519	0	1,699,341	1,201,176	1,390,692	3,448,927	16,867,086
Ohio	46,150,757	31,912,580	0	14,384,926	7,878,595	0	5,541,323	105,868,181
Oklahoma	10,061,990	0 17/	1,915,660	2,221,598	2,352,117	0	79,000	16,630,365
Oregon	18,834,349	891,902	0	3,266,618	2,026,081	2,456,296	791,090	28,266,336
Pennsylvania	109,376,000	8,387,000	0	11,462,000	11,107,000	0	21,064,000	161,396,000
Rhode Island	6,780,236	3,888,454	0	1,361,312	1,121,370	0	969,000	14,120,372
South Carolina	8,864,288	1,205,603	0	2,098,424	1,277,778	0	872,428	14,318,521
South Dakota	6,870,570	197,999	0	1,958,936	510,863	1,279,290	2,628,609	13,446,267
Tennessee	18,629,483	1,793,686	1,395,494	2,966,787	2,099,597	2,420,000	3,580,000	32,885,047
Texas	20,622,465	5,567,878	14,592,119	5,442,854	2,100,000	4,150,000	4,700,000	57,175,316
Utah	9,615,380	10,456	0	2,143,930	1,180,847	1,429,286	1,549,548	15,929,447
Vermont	8,429,495	464,021	0	1,759,950	1,079,537	0	0	11,733,003
Virginia	32,965,197	0 18/	0	2,400,000	3,950,643	0	3,320,687	42,636,527
Washington	25,987,415	5,000,242	0	2,058,284	3,902,093	3,902,093	1,561,115	42,411,242
West Virginia	11,335,071	3,030,211	0	2,141,792	1,605,969	1,784,410	660,505	20,557,958
Wisconsin	58,489,943	2,569,444	0	6,012,448	2,991,796	3,412,015	7,093,885	80,569,531
Wyoming	6,101,669	5,485	0	0	394,162	350,000	0	6,851,316

1/ Totals are sums of state estimates. Estimates of some uses, particularly carryover to FY 1984, may be subject to revision. Many states reported an estimate of the maximum amount they wished to carry over to FY 1984.

2/ Included are $1,600,000 of oil escrow funds for a one-time energy assistance payment to households who were both low income and unemployed.

3/ Does not include the cost of the audit, which is currently included in the carryover to FY 1984 figure.

4/ Benefits were for home energy assistance without differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

5/ Fans were provided as benefits for cooling crisis assistance in Arkansas and for cooling assistance in Kentucky.

6/ $600,000 of these funds were expenditures for hearings related to the FY 1982 LIHEAP program.

7/ Crisis assistance benefits were considered as supplemental benefits, and are included in the heating assistance benefits figure.

8/ Funds were for emergency housing and minor furnace repair. Most of the crisis assistance program consisted of supplemental benefits to heating assistance households.

9/ 3% of program funds were set aside for a crisis assistance program to be put into effect if a weather-related crisis (for geographic areas) had been declared. No such crisis occurred, so no program was established.

10/ Includes $13,500,000 in state funds.

11/ Crisis program consisted of expeditious payments of $150 to heating assistance applicants. That amount was later deducted from the full benefit the household received.

12/ Each local agency had a discretionary fund of 1% of its program funds that it could use for crisis assistance benefits. Approximately [illegible] the money could be used for crisis alleviation and half for emergency repair. Conservation and most repairs were included with weatherization. In addition, the funds that were transferred to CSBG went toward a crisis assistance program.

13/ Not all the funds went to the agency administering the DOE program. The state also had burner retrofit and warm room programs.

14/ Figure is an estimate.

15/ Includes $710,000 of state funds used to extend the program one month after federal funds were exhausted.

16/ State provided $676,000 of unused state funds.

17/ State has always paid crisis assistance benefits out of General Assistance (state funds).

18/ A crisis assistance program was started but discontinued. The 5,000 households originally designated to receive crisis assistance benefits received regular fuel assistance.

Table E-3. LIHEAP heating assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 1/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	6,414,448			
Alabama	195,169 2/	19	43	75
Alaska	12,424	250	525	825
Arizona	31,010 3/	75	96	200
Arkansas	63,065 4/	50	114	234
California	288,734	112	162	399
Colorado	66,165	127	286	843
Connecticut	56,594 5/6/	200	472	1,200
Delaware	12,150 6/	165	270	415
Dist. of Col.	10,670	34	361	571
Florida	132,595 3/	7	136	285
Georgia	109,220 7/	73	147	341
Hawaii	28,051 3/	21	42	95
Idaho	34,927	—	245	—
Illinois	384,303	95	199	430
Indiana	167,592	200	225	250
Iowa	95,359	—	299	—
Kansas	43,253	—	188	—
Kentucky	39,961	175	223	300
Louisiana	126,291	45	54	70
Maine	51,925	350	433	450
Maryland	82,752	100 8/	255	325 9/
Massachusetts	153,781 10/	325	520	750
Michigan	386,949 11/	—	125	670
Minnesota	123,902	50	450	1,060
Mississippi	71,391	100	140	170
Missouri	156,171	72	200	358
Montana	17,345	—	416	—
Nebraska	37,165	100	338	1,000
Nevada	10,448	50	226	500
New Hampshire	26,913	—	442	500
New Jersey	214,983	54	290	788 12/
New Mexico	48,067	—	220	400
New York	952,950	150	190	275
North Carolina	145,487	—	202	—
North Dakota	16,235	100	555	2,263
Ohio	380,721	36	127	400
Oklahoma	70,634	21	157	300
Oregon	92,422	105	198	335
Pennsylvania	391,93[illegible]	30 13/	293	542 13/
Rhode Island	31,112	—	224	300
South Carolina	70,000	94	126	172
South Dakota	19,043	150 14/	391 15/	595
Tennessee	110,120	—	167	—
Texas	283,654	40	72	180
Utah	41,199	—	211	—
Vermont	22,120	10	380	1,350
Virginia	112,720 16/	54	307	700
Washington	117,114	200	220	275
West Virginia	70,809 17/	143	160	171 18/
Wisconsin	192,559	254	309	410
Wyoming	14,289	100	425	750

1/ Figures were provided by the states; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for heating assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

2/ State assisted 18,981 households with petroleum violation escrow funds for a one-time energy assistance payment of $85 to households that were both low income and unemployed. State could not report how many, if any, of these households were also served by regular LIHEAP heating assistance.

3/ Households received benefits for home energy assistance, without differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

4/ Includes 1,948 households that received winter crisis assistance.

5/ Excludes 1,273 elderly and handicapped households with income between 151%-175% of poverty that were assisted by state funds.

6/ Includes 2,500 households from CT and 3,000 households from DE that received a supplemental payment when the regular heating assistance benefit was insufficient to keep the household from encountering a crisis situation.

7/ Includes 1,424 households served with petroleum violation escrow funds.

8/ Figure is for wood for the entire state except for one county, where minimum for wood was $130.

9/ Figure is for oil and kerosene for the entire state except for one county, where maximum for oil and kerosene was $485.

10/ Includes households assisted with $13,500,000 of state funds added to the federal program. Excludes 8,642 one- and two-person households with income between 150%-175% of poverty that were assisted by state funds.

11/ Excludes 212,000 AFDC households that received LIHEAP-comparable benefits from other federal and state funds. Includes 20,937 Targeted Fuel Assistance cases that may have received a benefit under one of the other heating assistance components.

12/ Overall benefit could not exceed $900, including automatic payment and emergency benefit (not including in-kind crisis intervention).

13/ Figures are for a family of six.

14/ Minimum was $10 for subsidized housing.

15/ Does not include payments for subsidized housing.

16/ An additional 1,017 households received partial benefits, but their cases were closed before they received full benefits.

17/ Includes 11,670 households that received both heating and crisis assistance benefits.

18/ Maximum benefit for elderly households was $214.

Table E-4. LIHEAP heating assistance: Administering agencies and duration, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	State agency 1/	Local agency 2/	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
Alabama	DPW/SS		January	
Alaska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	June
Arizona	DPW/SS	CAA	January 3/	December 3/
Arkansas	DPW/SS	CAA	January	March
California	SEOO	CAA	December	December
Colorado	DPW/SS	Welfare office	January	April
Connecticut	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	April
Delaware	SEOO	CAA	December	November
Dist. of Col.	SEO	CAA	December	April
Florida	DPW/SS	Welfare office	February 4/	December 4/
Georgia	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	February
Hawaii	DPW/SS		July	
Idaho	SEOO	CAA	November	March
Illinois	SEOO	CAA	December	September
Indiana	SEOO	CAA	December	March
Iowa	SEO	CAA	November	February
Kansas	DPW/SS			
Kentucky	DPW/SS		January	January
Louisiana	DPW/SS	Welfare office	February	February
Maine	SEOO	CAA	December	March
Maryland	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	June
Massachusetts	SEOO	CAA	October	April
Michigan	DPW/SS	Welfare office	December	September
Minnesota	DES	Welfare office	November	May
Mississippi	GOV	CAA	December	May
Missouri	DPW/SS	Welfare office	December	March
Montana	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	April
Nebraska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	April
Nevada	SEOO	CAA	December	February
New Hampshire	SEOO	CAA	November	April
New Jersey	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	April
New Mexico	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	February 5/
New York	DPW/SS	Welfare office	December	September
North Carolina	DPW/SS	Welfare office	February	December
North Dakota	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	June
Ohio	DDEV	CAA	December	March
Oklahoma	DPW/SS	Welfare office	December	December
Oregon	DPW/SS	CAA	December	April
Pennsylvania	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	June
Rhode Island	SEOO	CAA	November	May
South Carolina	SEOO	CAA	January	November
South Dakota	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	March
Tennessee	SEOO	CAA		
Texas	DPW/SS		March	April
Utah				
Vermont	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
Virginia	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	March
Washington	SEOO	CAA	December	June
West Virginia	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	March
Wisconsin	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	March
Wyoming	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	May

1/Abbreviations are used as follows: DPW/SS = Department of Public Welfare/Social Services; SEOO = State Economic Opportunity Office; SEO = State Energy Office; DES = Department of Economic Security; GOV = Governor's Office of Energy Assistance; DDEV = Department of Development.

2/ CAA = Community Action Agency.

3/ Program was operated on a calendar year basis.

4/ State took applications in December, then made a single payment in February.

5/ Program was held open until March with state funds.

Table E-5. LIHEAP heating assistance: Eligibility criteria, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Categorical eligibility	Assets test	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Restricted eligibility for group living arrangements
Alabama	1/	Yes			
Alaska	169	Yes			
Arizona	125 2/	Yes		Yes	Yes
Arkansas	85 3/		Yes	Yes	
California	130	Yes			
Colorado	125	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	150 4/	Yes			
Delaware	125				
Dist. of Col.	150				Yes
Florida	100			Yes	Yes
Georgia	125			Yes	Yes
Hawaii	70 5/	Yes		Yes	
Idaho	125				Yes
Illinois	115	Yes		Yes	Yes
Indiana	125	Yes		Yes	
Iowa	150				
Kansas	125				
Kentucky	103		Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	77	Yes	Yes		
Maine	125	Yes		Yes	
Maryland	150			Yes	
Massachusetts	150 4/	Yes			
Michigan	163 6/	Yes	Yes		Yes
Minnesota	164		Yes		
Mississippi	125		Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	151			Yes	Yes
Montana	125	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	134		Yes		
Nevada	150				
New Hampshire	125 7/			Yes	Yes
New Jersey	125			Yes	Yes
New Mexico	125			Yes	
New York	158	Yes		Yes	Yes
North Carolina	80		Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	150		Yes		Yes
Ohio	150			Yes	
Oklahoma	120		Yes	Yes	
Oregon	125			Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	150			Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	155			Yes	
South Carolina	84			Yes	
South Dakota	150			Yes	Yes
Tennessee	125 8/				
Texas	120		Yes		Yes
Utah	150	Yes			
Vermont	125		Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	150		Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	125	Yes		Yes	Yes
West Virginia	100			Yes	
Wisconsin	150	Yes		Yes	Yes
Wyoming	140			Yes	

1/ State limited eligibility to households eligible to receive food stamps.

2/ Maximum was 150% of poverty for elderly and handicapped households.

3/ Maximum was 105% of poverty for elderly households.

4/ State funds were used to serve elderly and handicapped households with income between 150%-175% of poverty.

5/ Maximum was defined as the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income limit.

6/ Figure represents 60% of state's median income. Income maximum varied by heating assistance component; maximum for each component was less than this figure.

7/ Maximum was raised to 150% of poverty in February 1983.

8/ Maximum was 150% of poverty for elderly households.

Table E-6. LIHEAP heating assistance: Forms of benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Cash to applicants	Cash, but only where restricted payments were impractical	Automatic payments	Vendor payments	2-party checks	Vouchers/ coupons	Payments directly to landlords	In-kind
Alabama	Yes		Yes					
Alaska		Yes	Yes 1/	Yes	Yes			
Arizona	Yes				Yes			
Arkansas		Yes		Yes	Yes			
California	Yes				Yes			
Colorado	Yes				Yes			
Connecticut		Yes		Yes 2/		Yes		
Delaware		Yes		Yes				Yes
Dist. of Col.		Yes 3/		Yes				
Florida	Yes							
Georgia	Yes				Yes			
Hawaii	Yes		Yes					
Idaho		Yes		Yes	Yes			
Illinois		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Indiana		Yes		Yes				
Iowa	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Kansas						Yes		
Kentucky		Yes			Yes			
Louisiana	Yes		Yes					
Maine	Yes			Yes				
Maryland		Yes		Yes				
Massachusetts	Yes			Yes				
Michigan	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Minnesota		Yes		Yes				
Mississippi				Yes	Yes			
Missouri		Yes		Yes	Yes			
Montana		Yes		Yes			Yes	
Nebraska	Yes			Yes				
Nevada		Yes		Yes				
New Hampshire		Yes 4/		Yes		Yes 5/		
New Jersey		Yes	Yes		Yes 6/			
New Mexico				Yes		Yes 7/		
New York		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
North Carolina	Yes							
North Dakota		Yes		Yes				
Ohio		Yes		Yes		Yes		
Oklahoma		Yes		Yes				
Oregon		Yes 3/		Yes				
Pennsylvania		Yes		Yes				
Rhode Island		Yes		Yes 8/	Yes 9/			
South Carolina						Yes		
South Dakota		Yes		Yes			Yes	
Tennessee		Yes		Yes				
Texas	Yes							
Utah				Yes				
Vermont		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Virginia		Yes		Yes				
Washington		Yes		Yes	Yes			
West Virginia		Yes		Yes				
Wisconsin		Yes	Yes		Yes			
Wyoming	Yes			Yes	Yes			

1/ Automatic payments were made only to recipients of AFDC and SSI who did not apply for LIHEAP benefits, and then only after it was determined that funds were available.

2/ Except households with heat included in rent.

3/ Only to households with heat included in rent.

4/ Only to households whose landlords did not cooperate in the vendor program.

5/ To renters only, for heat portion of rent.

6/ To those households who paid utility directly for electricity or natural gas.

7/ A coupon was given to the client for the heat portion of rent in cases where landlords would not cooperate.

8/ When household's source of home energy was a regulated utility.

9/ When household's source of home energy was not regulated.

Table E-7. LIHEAP heating assistance: Criteria for varying benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Income	Fuel type	Region	Family size	Housing type	Subsidized housing	Elderly/ handicapped	Other
Alabama	Yes		Yes	Yes				
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arizona	Yes		Yes	Yes				
Arkansas	Yes		Yes	Yes				
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Connecticut	Yes			Yes				
Delaware	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			
Dist. of Col.	Yes			Yes	Yes			
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Indiana	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Kentucky	Yes	Yes		Yes				
Louisiana	Yes							
Maine	Yes			Yes				
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Massachusetts	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Michigan	Yes			Yes			Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes		Yes				
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Tennessee	Yes	Yes		Yes				
Texas	Yes			Yes				Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Vermont	Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Washington	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		
West Virginia	Yes			Yes				Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes		Yes				
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Table E-8. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit 1/ (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	972,894 3/			
Alabama	27,745		119	
Alaska	427	125	275	425
Arizona	12,206	10	200	350
Arkansas	1,948		108	200
California	78,844		140	300
Colorado	20,589		189	250 4/
Connecticut	3,000 5/	100	167	300
Delaware	80 6/			
Dist. of Col.	1,918	200	200	200
Georgia	96		145	150
Illinois	22,600		292	750 7/
Indiana	54,318		97	300
Iowa	6,835		137	150
Kentucky	78,741 8/	115	244	300
Maine	3,250 9/	200	241	400
Maryland	23,032		163	200
Michigan	87,442 10/	10	342	11/
Minnesota	5,006		442	500
Mississippi	3,069	100	141	170
Missouri	25,565		46	300
Montana	400 9/			250
Nebraska	2,798		188	
Nevada	2,807		126	
New Hampshire	5,475		140	150
New Jersey	77,799 12/		178	200
New Mexico	2,254		61	65
New York	72,303		230	
North Carolina	19,833 13/		115	200
North Dakota	892		179	
Ohio	171,968		185	200
Oregon	5,715	25	156	250
Pennsylvania	53,589		150	250
Rhode Island	17,279		120	360
South Carolina	13,767	40	68	90
South Dakota	1,229		160	200
Tennessee	8,206		167	400
Texas	50,517		74	180
Utah	100 9/		100	150
Vermont	2,671		173	
Washington	37,202 13/		134	400
West Virginia	16,652 14/		189	400
Wisconsin	12,700 9/		180	
Wyoming	27	10		300

1/ Most states did not set a minimum benefit. Amount of benefit was amount needed to alleviate crisis situation.

2/ Figures were provided by states; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for winter crisis assistance by number of households assisted.

3/ Total excludes households from MA that received an expedited heating assistance payment when in an emergency situation, 3,000 households from DE that received supplemental benefits under the heating assistance program for emergency situations, and 5,000 households from VA that were originally designated to receive benefits under a crisis assistance component that was discontinued, and received regular heating assistance benefits instead.

4/ An additional benefit of $300 was available in extraordinary circumstances.

5/ Figure is an estimate of households receiving "supplemental emergency benefit."

6/ Served with emergency housing (30 households) and minor furnace repair (50 households). An additional 3,000 households were provided a supplemental heating assistance benefit when regular heating benefit did not prevent emergency situation.

7/ Maximum was for heating assistance and crisis assistance combined.

8/ Includes 16,976 households served by Project Warmup, an energy crisis program which potentially duplicated households served by regular energy crisis component.

9/ Figure is an estimate.

10/ Excludes 25,048 households that received LIHEAP-comparable crisis intervention benefits from other federal and state funds.

11/ Minimum amount needed to resolve the emergency.

12/ Includes 4,518 households that received in-kind crisis payments.

13/ Total number of households served by winter and summer crisis assistance combined.

14/ Includes 11,670 households that received both heating and crisis assistance benefits.

Table B-9. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Administering agencies and duration, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	State agency 1/	Local agency 2/	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
Alabama	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	September
Alaska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
Arizona	DPW/SS	CAA	January 3/	December 3/
Arkansas	DPW/SS	CAA	January	March
California	SEOO	CAA	January	September
Colorado	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	May
Connecticut	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	November	April
Delaware	SEOO	CAA		
Dist. of Col.	SEO	CAA	December	April
Georgia	DPW/SS	Welfare office	January	January
Illinois	SEOO	CAA	December	September
Indiana	SEOO	CAA	December	March
Iowa	SEO	CAA	November	March
Kentucky	DPW/SS	CAA	December	March
Maine	SEOO	CAA		
Maryland	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	November	June
Michigan	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
Minnesota	DES	Welfare office/CAA	November	May
Mississippi	GOV	CAA	December	December
Missouri	DPW/SS-SEOO	CAA	November	September
Montana	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	April
Nebraska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	September
Nevada	SEOO	Welfare office/CAA	October	September
New Hampshire	SEOO	CAA	November	April
New Jersey	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	December	April
New Mexico	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	February
New York	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
North Carolina	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
North Dakota	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September
Ohio	DDEV	Welfare office/CAA	November	May
Oregon	DPW/SS	CAA	December	April
Pennsylvania	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	June
Rhode Island	SEOO	CAA	January	May
South Carolina	SEOO	CAA	December	April
South Dakota	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	March
Tennessee				
Texas	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	August
Utah				
Vermont	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	April
Washington	SEOO	CAA	October	August
West Virginia	DPW/SS	Welfare office	November	November
Wisconsin	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	September 4/
Wyoming	DPW/SS	Welfare office	October	September

1/ Abbreviations are used as follows: DPW/SS = Department of Public Welfare/Social Services; SEOO = State Economic Opportunity Office; SEO = State Energy Office; DES = Department of Economic Security; GOV = Governor's Office of Energy Assistance; DDEV = Department of Development.

2/ CAA = Community Action Agency.

3/ Program was operated on a calendar year basis.

4/ Program was extended from March due to lifting of shut-off moratorium.

Table E-10. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Eligibility criteria, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Categorical eligibility	Assets test	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Proof of crisis	Exhausted regular benefits
Alabama	116					
Alaska	169	Yes			Yes	Yes
Arizona	125 1/	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	110 2/		Yes	Yes		Yes
California	130	Yes			Yes	
Colorado	150	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Connecticut	150 3/				Yes	Yes
Delaware						
Dist. of Col.	150				Yes	
Georgia	125				Yes	
Illinois	115	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	125			Yes	Yes	
Iowa	150				Yes	
Kentucky	103		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maine	125	Yes				
Maryland	150			Yes		Yes
Michigan	163		Yes		Yes	Yes
Minnesota	164					Yes
Mississippi	125		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Missouri	151			Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	125	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Nebraska	134		Yes		Yes	
Nevada	163				Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	125 4/			Yes	Yes	
New Jersey	125			Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	100				Yes	
New York	158	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
North Carolina	120				Yes	
North Dakota	150		Yes			
Ohio	150				Yes	
Oregon	125			Yes		
Pennsylvania	150				Yes	
Rhode Island	140				Yes	Yes
South Carolina	84			Yes		
South Dakota	150			Yes		Yes
Tennessee	125 1/				Yes	
Texas	120				Yes	
Utah	150	Yes				
Vermont	149		Yes		Yes	Yes
Washington	125	Yes			Yes	
West Virginia	100			Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	150 5/	Yes	Yes 5/	Yes	Yes	Yes 5/
Wyoming	140					

1/ Maximum was 150% of poverty for elderly households.
2/ Maximum was 125% of poverty for elderly households.
3/ State funds were used to serve elderly and handicapped households with income between 150% and 175% of poverty.
4/ Maximum was raised to 150% of poverty in February 1983.
5/ In some counties.

Table E-11. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Forms of benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Cash to applicants	Vendor payments	2-party checks	Vouchers/ coupons	Payments directly to landlords	In-kind	Other
Alabama		Yes					
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Arizona		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes					
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes 1/	Yes		Yes			
Delaware							
Dist. of Col.	Yes 1/					Yes	
Georgia	Yes		Yes				
Illinois		Yes					
Indiana		Yes					
Iowa	Yes	Yes				Yes	
Kentucky	Yes		Yes			Yes	
Maine		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
Maryland		Yes					
Michigan		Yes					
Minnesota		Yes				Yes	Yes
Mississippi			Yes				
Missouri		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska		Yes					Yes
Nevada		Yes				Yes	Yes
New Hampshire		Yes		Yes			Yes
New Jersey	Yes					Yes	Yes
New Mexico		Yes		Yes			
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
North Carolina			Yes			Yes	Yes
North Dakota		Yes				Yes	Yes
Ohio		Yes 2/	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania		Yes				Yes	Yes
Rhode Island		Yes					
South Carolina			Yes	Yes			
South Dakota		Yes		Yes			Yes
Tennessee							
Texas		Yes					
Utah	Yes	Yes					Yes
Vermont	Yes 3/	Yes	Yes 3/		Yes 3/	Yes 3/	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
West Virginia		Yes			Yes		
Wisconsin	Yes 4/	Yes 4/		Yes 4/		Yes 4/	Yes 4/
Wyoming		Yes	Yes				Yes

1/ Only to households whose heat was included in rent.
2/ Only on some bulk fuel deliveries.
3/ Rarely.
4/ In some counties.

Table E-12. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Criteria for varying benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Amount needed to relieve crisis	Income	Fuel type	Other benefit variations
Alabama	Yes			
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arizona	Yes			
Arkansas	Yes	Yes		Yes
California	Yes	Yes		
Colorado	Yes			
Connecticut	Yes	Yes		
Delaware	Yes			
Dist. of Col.				
Georgia				
Illinois	Yes			
Indiana	Yes			
Iowa	Yes			
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes			
Maryland	Yes			
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota	Yes			
Mississippi		Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes		Yes	
Montana	Yes			
Nebraska	Yes			
Nevada	Yes			
New Hampshire	Yes			
New Jersey	Yes		Yes	
New Mexico	Yes			
New York	Yes		Yes	
North Carolina	Yes			
North Dakota	Yes			
Ohio	Yes			
Oregon	Yes			
Pennsylvania	Yes			
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes		
South Carolina		Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes			
Tennessee				
Texas	Yes			
Utah	Yes			Yes
Vermont	Yes			
Washington	Yes			Yes
West Virginia	Yes			Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes 1/		
Wyoming	Yes			

1/ In one county only.

Table E-13. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit 1/ (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	25,342 3/			
Arkansas	13,226	15	19	25
Dist. of Col.	231	50	125	150
Hawaii	1,329	45	180	200
Illinois	3,715		184	750
Kansas	747		108	
Mississippi	161	100	141	170
Nebraska	90		243	
North Carolina			120	200
South Carolina	4,054	44	62	90
Tennessee	1,789			
Washington				400

1/ Most states did not set a minimum benefit. Amount of benefit was amount needed to alleviate the crisis situation.

2/ Figures were provided by the states; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for summer crisis assistance by number of households assisted.

3/ Total excludes number of households assisted by NC and WA. These states reported winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined and did not distinguish the number of households assisted under each component. Number is presented with winter crisis assistance data.

Table E-14. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Administering agencies and duration, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	State agency 1/	Local agency 2/	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
Arkansas	DPW/SS	CAA	August	August
Dist. of Col.	State Energy Office	CAA	June	June
Hawaii	DPW/SS	CAA	July	August
Illinois	SEOO	CAA	July	September
Kansas				
Mississippi	GOV	CAA		
Nebraska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	July	September
North Carolina	DPW/SS	Welfare office	July	September
South Carolina	SEOO	CAA	May	September
Tennessee				
Washington	SEOO	CAA		

1/ Abbreviations are used as follows: DPW/SS = Department of Public Welfare/Social Services; SEOO = State Economic Opportunity Office; GOV = Governor's Office of Energy Assistance.

2/ CAA = Community Action Agency.

Table E-15. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Eligibility criteria, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Categorical eligibility	Assets test	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Proof of crisis	Exhausted regular benefits
Arkansas	100		Yes			
Dist. of Col.	150				Yes	
Hawaii	1/	Yes			Yes	
Illinois	114	Yes			Yes	Yes
Kansas	135	Yes			Yes	
Mississippi	125		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	134		Yes		Yes	
North Carolina	120				Yes	
South Carolina	84					
Tennessee						
Washington	133	Yes			Yes	

1/ State limited eligibility to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, General Assistance, and Aid to Aged, Blind and Disabled.

89

Table E-16. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Forms of benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Cash to applicants	Vendor payments	2-party checks	Vouchers/ coupons	In-kind	Other
Arkansas				Yes		Yes
Dist. of Col.	Yes				Yes	
Hawaii		Yes				
Illinois		Yes				
Kansas	Yes		Yes			
Mississippi			Yes			Yes
Nebraska		Yes				Yes
North Carolina			Yes		Yes	
South Carolina			Yes			
Tennessee						
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

Table E-17. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Criteria for varying benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Amount needed to relieve crisis	Income	Fuel type	Other benefit variations
Arkansas				
Dist. of Col.				Yes
Hawaii	Yes		Yes	
Illinois	Yes			
Kansas	Yes			
Mississippi		Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes			
North Carolina	Yes			
South Carolina		Yes		Yes
Tennessee				
Washington	Yes			Yes

Table E-18. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 1/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	529,036 2/			
Arkansas	22,738	38	45	100
Dist. of Col.	5,357	125	125	125
Kansas	18,765		115	
Kentucky	10,550	3/	3/	3/
Louisiana	120,676	55	63	80
Mississippi	4,013	100	141	160
Missouri				
Nebraska	11,562	65	147	213
Nevada	2,113	100	100 4/	100
New Jersey	3,472	100	100	100
Oklahoma	30,265	16	59	88
Tennessee	12,783		95	
Texas	286,742	43	49	64

1/ Figures were provided by the states; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for cooling assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

2/ Total excludes households assisted by cooling assistance from MO, for which no data were available, and from AZ, FL, and HI, which made payments for home energy assistance without differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

3/ Cooling program provided fans to recipients.

4/ Payment was an automatic supplemental to heating assistance recipients in southern part of state.

Table E-19. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Administering agencies and duration, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	State agency 1/	Local agency 2/	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
Arkansas	DPW/SS	CAA	August	August
Dist. of Col.	SEO	CAA	June	June
Kansas	DPW/SS	Welfare office		
Kentucky	DPW/SS	CAA	July	August
Louisiana			August	August
Mississippi	GOV	CAA	July	July
Missouri				
Nebraska	DPW/SS	Welfare office	July	August
Nevada	SEOO		August	September
New Jersey	DPW/SS	Welfare office	June	July
Oklahoma	DPW/SS	Welfare office	August	July
Tennessee		CAA		
Texas	DPW/SS		June	August

1/ Abbreviations are used as follows: DPW/SS = Department of Public Welfare/Social Services; SEO = State Energy Office; GOV = Governor's Office of Energy Assistance; SEOO = State Economic Opportunity Office.

2/ CAA = Community Action Agency.

Table E-20. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Eligibility criteria, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Categorical eligibility	Assets test	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Restricted eligibility for group living arrangements
Arkansas	100		Yes	Yes	
Dist. of Col.	150				Yes
Kansas	135				
Kentucky	103				Yes
Louisiana	1/	Yes	Yes		
Mississippi	125		Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri					
Nebraska	134		Yes		
Nevada	150			Yes	Yes
New Jersey	125				
Oklahoma	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tennessee					
Texas	120				Yes

1/ State limited eligibility to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, and food stamps.

Table E-21. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Forms of benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Cash to applicants	Automatic payments	Vendor payments	2-party checks	In-kind
Arkansas	Yes 1/		Yes	Yes	
Dist. of Col.	Yes 2/		Yes		
Kansas				Yes	Yes
Kentucky					Yes
Louisiana		Yes			
Mississippi				Yes	
Missouri					
Nebraska	Yes		Yes		
Nevada	Yes		Yes		
New Jersey	Yes				
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes			
Tennessee					
Texas	Yes				

1/ Only when other payment methods were impractical.
2/ Only to households whose cooling costs were included in rent.

Table E-22. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Criteria for varying benefits, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Income	Fuel type	Region	Family size	Housing type	Subsidized housing	Elderly/ handicapped	Other
Arkansas	Yes			Yes				
Dist. of Col.								
Kansas	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Missouri								
Nebraska	Yes		Yes	Yes				
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey								
Oklahoma	Yes			Yes				
Tennessee								
Texas	Yes			Yes				Yes

Table B-23. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Number of households assisted and maximum per household, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Number of households assisted	Maximum per household (in dollars)
Total	482,620	
Alabama	2,357	1,000
Alaska	638	1,600
Arizona	847 1/	1,800
Arkansas	2,684	1,000
California	7,208	1,000 2/
Colorado	7,723	3/
Connecticut	2,762 4/	2,455 5/
Delaware	1,194	1,000
Dist. of Col.	3,253	500
Florida	4,645	1,000
Georgia	3,099	1,000
Hawaii	750	100
Idaho	2,195	1,200
Illinois	10,946	1,600
Indiana	10,041	1,600
Iowa	6,340	1,000
Kansas	3,170 6/	
Kentucky	3,064	1,500
Maine	3,095	1,230
Maryland	6,639	1,000
Massachusetts	28,463 7/	1,260 8/
Michigan	6,875 9/	1,600 10/
Minnesota	4,900	1,500
Mississippi	1,914	1,000
Missouri	3,259	1,200
Montana	1,751	1,600
Nebraska	893	1,200
Nevada	130	1,000
New Hampshire	1,798	2,800 11/
New Jersey	5,056	1,600
New York	262,381 12/	1,600
North Carolina	3,400	1,000
North Dakota	1,781	1,600
Ohio	14,957	560 13/
Oklahoma	2,708	1,600
Oregon	3,637	1,200
Pennsylvania	25,266	1,000
Rhode Island	565	560
South Carolina	1,684	1,600
South Dakota	1,516	1,000
Tennessee	3,606	
Texas	6,748	1,000
Utah	2,528	
Vermont	986	1,600
Virginia	2,712	1,000
Washington	2,524	2,300
West Virginia	2,079	1,000
Wisconsin	5,853	1,000 11/

1/ Households were weatherized in calendar year 1983. Some of the households might have been assisted in FY 1984.

2/ Maximum was $2,000 in case of governor-declared emergency.

3/ No maximum was reported, but average benefit was $150.

4/ Households were weatherized from July 1982 to June 1983, which was the state's reporting period.

5/ $1,000 for materials and $1,455 for support costs.

6/ Because state's weatherization program had multiple funding sources, the number of households assisted was determined by pro-rating the number of households weatherized during the fiscal year according to the percentage of funding provided by LIHEAP.

7/ Figure reflects 27,540 low-cost and 923 full-scale weatherizations.

8/ Figure is for full-scale weatherization. For low-cost, maximum was $150.

9/ Excludes 945 households that received energy-related home repair benefits from other federal and state funds.

10/ Figure is for standard weatherizations. For home repairs, maximum was the minimum amount necessary to resolve the heating-related problem.

11/ Individual maximums for services were: $1,000 for home repair, $1,000 for weatherization, and $1,800 for heat source repair.

12/ Includes 8,467 individual households and 253,914 public housing units.

13/ Maximum for materials only. There was no maximum for labor.

Table E-24. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Administering agencies and duration, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	State agency 1/	Local agency 2/	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
Alabama	SEO		January	December
Alaska	SEO	CAA	February	August
Arizona	DPW/SS	CAA	January 3/	December 3/
Arkansas	SEOO	CAA	January	September
California	SEOO	CAA	October	December
Colorado	SEO	CAA	December	September
Connecticut	SEOO	CAA	October	September
Delaware	SEOO	CAA	April	November
Dist. of Col.	SEO		October	September
Florida	DPW/SS	CAA	October	September
Georgia	SEO	CAA	October	September
Hawaii	DPW/SS	CAA	October	September
Idaho	SEOO	CAA	October	September
Illinois	SEOO	CAA	February	December
Indiana	SEOO		November	December
Iowa	SEO	CAA	October	September
Kansas	DPW/SS			
Kentucky	DPW/SS	CAA	January	September
Maine	SEOO	CAA	October	September
Maryland	DPW/SS	CAA	October	September
Massachusetts	SEOO	CAA	October 4/	September 5/
Michigan	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	September
Minnesota	DES	CAA	October	September
Mississippi	GOV	CAA	March	March
Missouri	DNR	CAA	December	March
Montana	DPW/SS	CAA	October	April
Nebraska		CAA	March	August
Nevada	SEOO	CAA	October	September
New Hampshire	SEOO	CAA	January	April
New Jersey	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA		
New York	SEOO	CAA	November	September
North Carolina	SEO	CAA	October	September
North Dakota	SEO	CAA	January	September
Ohio	DDEV	Welfare office/CAA	April 6/	March 6/
Oklahoma	DECA	DECA	December	December
Oregon	DPW/SS	CAA	January 3/	December 3/
Pennsylvania	DCA	CAA		
Rhode Island	SEOO	CAA	October	September
South Carolina	SEOO	CAA	February	September
South Dakota	DPW/SS	CAA	November	November
Tennessee				
Texas	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	July	August
Utah				
Vermont	SEOO	CAA	October	September
Virginia	DPW/SS	Welfare office/CAA	October	September
Washington	SEOO	CAA	October	September
West Virginia	DPW/SS	CAA	October	September
Wisconsin	DPW/SS	CAA	January 3/	December 3/

1/ Abbreviations are used as follows: SEO = State Energy Office; DPW/SS = Department of Public Welfare/ Social Services; SEOO = State Economic Opportunity Office; DES = Department of Economic Security; GOV = Governor's Office of Energy Assistance; DNR = Department of Natural Resources; DDEV = Department of Development; DECA = Department of Economic and Community Affairs; DCA = Department of Community Affairs.

2/ CAA = Community Action Agency; DECA = Department of Economic and Community Affairs.

3/ Program was operated on calendar year basis.

4/ Month in which low-cost weatherization began.

5/ Last month for full-scale applications.

6/ Months correspond with the Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program's program year.

Table E-25. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Eligibility criteria, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Department of Energy rules	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Categorical eligibility	Assets test	Restricted eligibility for renters
Alabama		125			
Alaska	Yes	125	Yes		
Arizona		125 1/	Yes		Yes
Arkansas	Yes	125	Yes		
California		130	Yes		
Colorado	Yes	125	Yes		
Connecticut		150			
Delaware	Yes	125			
Dist. of Col.		150			
Florida	Yes				
Georgia		125	Yes		
Hawaii		2/	Yes		Yes
Idaho		125	Yes		
Illinois	Yes	125	Yes		
Indiana		125	Yes		
Iowa	Yes	125			
Kansas		125			
Kentucky	Yes	125		Yes	3/
Maine	Yes	125	Yes		
Maryland		150			Yes 4/
Massachusetts	Yes	125	Yes		
Michigan		125		Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	125			
Mississippi	Yes	125			
Missouri		151			Yes
Montana	Yes	125			
Nebraska		134		Yes	
Nevada	Yes	125			
New Hampshire		125	Yes		
New Jersey	Yes	125	Yes		Yes
New York		158	Yes		
North Carolina		125	Yes		Yes
North Dakota		150			
Ohio	Yes	125	Yes		
Oklahoma		120		Yes	
Oregon		125			
Pennsylvania	Yes	125			
Rhode Island	Yes	125			
South Carolina		83			
South Dakota		150			
Tennessee					
Texas	Yes	125			
Utah	Yes				
Vermont	Yes				
Virginia	Yes				
Washington		125			
West Virginia		125	Yes		
Wisconsin		125	Yes		

1/ Maximum was 150% of poverty for elderly households.

2/ State limited eligibility to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, and Aid to Aged, Blind, and Disabled.

3/ Rental property restricted to 15% of homes weatherized.

4/ State had to get agreement from landlords that rent would not be increased after property was weatherized.

Table E-26. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Criteria for determining service priority, by state, fiscal year 1983

State	Amount or type of weatherization needed	Income	Fuel type	Elderly	Handicapped	Other
Alabama				Yes	Yes	
Alaska				Yes	Yes	
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
California				Yes	Yes	
Colorado		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Connecticut				Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware				Yes	Yes	
Dist. of Col.		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Florida						
Georgia				Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes					
Idaho	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois						
Indiana		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa				Yes	Yes	
Kansas						
Kentucky				Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine				Yes	Yes	
Maryland				Yes	Yes	
Massachusetts	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Michigan	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota				Yes	Yes	
Mississippi		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Missouri				Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana				Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska				Yes	Yes	
Nevada						
New Hampshire				Yes	Yes	
New Jersey						
New York				Yes	Yes	
North Carolina	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
North Dakota				Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma						
Oregon	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pennsylvania						Yes
Rhode Island	Yes			Yes	Yes	
South Carolina		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Tennessee						
Texas		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Utah						
Vermont				Yes	Yes	
Virginia				Yes	Yes	
Washington				Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Wisconsin				Yes	Yes	Yes

Table E-27. Percent of households receiving LIHEAP heating assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	All households assisted	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
		Percentage distribution 2/							
	6,814,448 3/	10.4	29.5	28.0	16.5	8.2	4.1 4/	2.0	.8
Alabama	195,169 5/	18.0	33.0	23.6	12.1	7.1	3.5	1.9	.7
Alaska	12,424	9.8	7.1	10.9	20.6	19.1	9.5	9.2	13.9
Arizona	31,010 6/7/	22.0	30.5	28.0	10.6	5.5	2.1	1.0	.3
Arkansas	63,065 3/8/	17.8	42.3	24.5	10.5	3.2	1.1	.4	.1
California	288,734	— 9/	— 9/	44.0	40.0	9.7	4.1	1.7	.5
Colorado	66,165	12.7	26.5	32.8	12.9	9.5	3.5	1.7	.4
Connecticut	56,594 10/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	12,150 3/	3.9	36.4	29.6	15.2	7.9	7.0 4/	—	—
Dist. of Col.	10,670	3.9	38.5	24.1	12.9	6.8	4.7	5.1	3.9
Florida	132,595 7/	15.4	46.4	22.9	9.0	3.0	.9	.3	— 11/
Georgia	109,220 12/	10.9	39.8	26.4	13.6	5.6	2.8	1.0	— 11/
Hawaii	28,051 7/	—	39.5	40.2	15.6	3.9	.9	—	—
Idaho	34,927 13/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	384,303	7.4	43.4	33.3	9.2	4.1	2.2	—	—
Indiana	167,592	9.4	31.1	30.6	14.2	7.3	4.3	2.4	.6
Iowa	95,359 14/	3.9	36.8	32.4	14.2	6.9	2.9	2.1	.7
Kansas	43,253	3.8	34.0	36.8	14.7	5.8	2.8	1.6	.4
Kentucky	39,961	2.6	45.4	34.5	14.4	3.3	—	—	—
Louisiana	126,291 15/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	51,925	6.6	28.4	30.3	17.5	8.7	4.1	1.3	3.1
Maryland	82,752	9.5	29.6	26.0	16.6	7.5	4.8	4.1	1.8
Massachusetts	153,781 3/16/	3.5	18.5	34.0	19.6	11.7	6.2	4.5	1.9
Michigan	386,949 17/	5.0	22.3	32.4	23.7	12.3	4.0	.4	— 11/
Minnesota	123,902 6/	6.7	17.6	28.5	19.5	11.7	6.8	4.6	4.6
Mississippi	71,391	12.3	41.4	26.3	12.3	4.7	1.9	1.0	.3
Missouri	156,171	22.9	50.3	19.6	5.5	1.3	.3	.1	— 11/
Montana	17,345	5.6	17.0	24.2	14.1	32.0	4.5	1.9	.7
Nebraska	37,165	12.8	31.1	31.4	13.5	7.4	2.9	.9	— 11/
Nevada	10,448	2.7	31.6	36.1	16.3	7.1	3.4	2.1	.7
New Hampshire	26,913	4.4	23.6	37.8	18.0	9.0	4.4	2.5	.4
New Jersey	214,983	9.7	30.1	39.2	12.4	4.8	2.4	1.2	.4
New Mexico	48,067	14.8	36.7	19.3	16.1	6.7	3.6	2.0	.8
New York	952,950 18/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	145,487	13.6	59.1	16.8	7.3	2.3	.6	.2	— 11/
North Dakota	16,235 19/	11.9	22.2	23.8	16.8	12.2	6.8	4.6	1.7
Ohio	380,721	6.7	29.7	26.5	16.8	9.6	5.3	3.8	1.6
Oklahoma	70,634	15.6	17.8	42.3	15.2	5.3	2.7	1.0	.1
Oregon	92,422 6/	14.3	29.9	30.8	14.7	6.7	2.9	1.4	.3
Pennsylvania	391,935 20/	2.7	24.1	33.7	16.2	9.9	8.1	4.0	[illegible]
Rhode Island	31,112	2.8	19.9	41.3	17.1	10.4	5.0	3.0	
South Carolina	70,000	13.1	44.1	28.7	14.1	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	19,043	9.1	24.8	25.7	17.3	10.5	6.1	4.5	2.0
Tennessee	110,120	15.7	35.1	28.5	13.4	5.5	1.5	0.5	—
Texas	283,654	20.1	45.0	13.6	9.3	6.0	3.1	2.0	.9
Utah	41,199	5.4	19.7	28.7	18.5	13.4	6.8	5.1	2.3
Vermont	22,120	12.8	24.9	31.5	19.1	7.2	3.0	1.2	.3
Virginia	112,720 3/21/	13.4	36.4	20.7	15.2	7.1	3.9	2.4	1.0
Washington	117,118 6/	10.1	17.8	31.5	17.4	13.8	6.6	3.0	.4
West Virginia	70,809	42.7	4.0	19.1	5.2	17.9	10.9	.1	—
Wisconsin	192,559 22/	8.6	12.2	26.1	24.0	15.0	7.0	5.0	2.0
Wyoming	14,289 6/	18.7	24.2	25.3	15.6	9.2	4.1	2.3	.6

1/ HHS did not prescribe a format for reporting income levels. However, American Public Welfare Association (APWA) suggested a format and most states voluntarily used it to report data. Most states used APWA format for report required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82.

2/ Distributions might not total to 100 percent, usually due to rounding to nearest .1 percent. For states that reported some or all assisted households in a format other than that suggested by APWA, distributions add to considerably less than 100%, or do not appear in table.

3/ Total includes households receiving winter crisis assistance from MA and VA; households assisted by state funds from MA, NM, and WY; 1,948 households from AR and 500 households from CT that received winter crisis assistance; 3,000 households from DE that received a supplemental payment when regular heating assistance benefit was insufficient to keep household from encountering a crisis situation; and 1,017 households from VA that did not receive full heating assistance benefits before moving from state or otherwise having case closed prematurely.

4/ Includes all households assisted in DE that had income of $10,000 and over.

5/ Does not include 16,981 unemployed low income households that received a flat payment from petroleum violation escrow (PVE) funds. However, if any of these households also received regular heating assistance benefits, they are included. Income distribution does not reflect these households unless they also received regular heating assistance.

6/ Distribution is based on states' previously reported total of households receiving heating assistance: AZ=26,030; MN=123,742; OR=92,305; WA=116,271; WY=14,342. When these states provided an updated total count of assisted households, they were unable to provide a new distribution by income.

7/ State made home energy payments, but did not differentiate between heating and cooling assistance.

8/ Distribution includes 1,948 households that received winter crisis assistance.

9/ State assisted households that were eligible for LIHEAP by virtue of receiving payments under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). All recipient households under these programs had income of at least 25% of the poverty level, and no household had income below $4,000 per year.

10/ Distribution is 37,182 households at or below 100% of poverty; 11,466 households between 101%-125% of poverty; and 8,446 households between 126%-150% of poverty. An additional 1,273 elderly and handicapped households with income between 151%-175% of poverty were assisted by state funds.

11/ Less than .05 percent.

12/ Includes 1,424 households assisted with PVE funds. Distribution also includes those households.

13/ All households had income below 130% of poverty.

14/ Distribution was determined by projecting from research projects which randomly selected a sample of assisted households and measured percentage of households served in each of the specified income brackets.

15/ Includes 4,413 single-person households and 18,468 multi-person households with yearly income between $0-$2,052; 13,783 single-person households and 24,024 multi-person households with yearly income between $2,064-$3,420; 21,202 single-person households and 9,154 multi-person households with yearly income between $3,432-$4,128; 25,541 multi-person households with yearly income between $4,140-$5,856; 5,947 multi-person households with yearly income between $5,368-$6,528; and 3,759 multi-person households with yearly income between $6,540-$7,200.

16/ Number of households assisted and distribution include households assisted by state funds. Excludes 8,642 one- and two-person households with income between 150%-175% of poverty who were assisted solely by state funds.

17/ Excludes 212,000 AFDC households that received LIHEAP-comparable benefits from other federal and state funds. Includes 20,937 Targeted Fuel Assistance cases that may have received a benefit under one of the other heating assistance components. Income distribution excludes 90,451 categorically eligible households.

18/ All households assisted had income less than 60% of state median income or 150% of poverty, whichever was greater. Reported breakdown by household size includes: 437,061 one-person households with income $0-$7,632; 190,153 two-person households with income $0-9,984; 121,799 three-person households with income $0-12,366; 89,702 four-person households with income $0-$14,676; 49,583 five-person households with income $0-$17,028; 22,843 six-person households with income $0-$19,380; 9,014 seven-person households with income $0-$20,880; 3,897 eight-person households with income $0-$23,196; 1,559 nine-person households with income $0-$25,550; 1,999 households with ten or more persons with income $0-$27,816 (with $2,310 added for each additional person); and 25,340 households not distributed.

19/ Distribution is based on valid data for 16,135 households.

20/ Distribution is based on 353,656 households. Income data were not available for the 38,279 households assisted from June 1 to June 30, 1983.

21/ Distribution excludes 1,017 households that did not receive full heating assistance benefits before moving from state or otherwise having case closed prematurely.

22/ Distribution is based on 159,352 regular applicants. Data regarding annual household income for 33,207 SSI households were not available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table E-28. Percent of households receiving LIHEAP winter crisis assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	All households assisted	Percentage distribution 2/							
		Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
Total	972,894 3/	21.0 4/	24.7	22.8	15.9	9.0	3.7 5/	1.9	0.6
Alabama	27,745	30.8	28.6	20.8	10.9	5.1	2.2	1.0	0.3
Alaska	427	13.3	10.3	12.6	18.0	15.2	11.4	9.8	9.1
Arizona	12,206	60.2 4/	—	17.8	8.4	4.6	8.9 5/	—	—
Arkansas	1,948 6/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	78,844 7/	8.6	8.9	32.4	27.2	13.3	5.7	2.6	0.8
Colorado	20,589 8/	19.8	20.7	20.3	15.9	11.1	6.2	4.1	1.5
Connecticut	3,000 9/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. of Col.	1,918 10/	12.0	19.0	17.4	29.6	11.3	5.2	3.3	1.7
Georgia	96	34.3	28.1	16.6	12.5	6.2	1.0	1.0	—
Illinois	22,600 10/	13.0	33.0	28.0	14.0	7.0	5.0	—	—
Indiana	54,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	6,835 11/	10.8	14.7	25.7	15.5	12.3	9.3	8.0	3.3
Kentucky	78,741 12/	34.5	28.0	16.8	15.7	4.8	—	—	—
Maine	3,250 13/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	23,032	15.0	28.3	22.8	14.9	7.1	4.7	4.5	2.4
Michigan	87,442 3/	14.5	40.1	25.7	14.4	3.9	0.8	0.2	— 14/
Minnesota	5,006 7/	6.7	17.5	28.5	19.5	11.6	6.8	4.5	4.5
Mississippi	3,069	49.2	21.0	15.3	8.9	3.4	1.3	0.4	0.1
Missouri	25,565 7/	22.9	50.2	19.5	5.4	1.5	— 14/	— 14/	— 14/
Montana	400 13/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2,798 10/	23.9	19.9	30.2	13.6	8.0	3.3	0.8	—
Nevada	2,807 15/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	5,475	4.3	23.5	37.7	17.9	9.0	4.3	2.4	0.4
New Jersey	17,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	2,254	32.9	19.6	13.8	18.1	8.2	3.5	2.3	1.1
New York	72,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	19,833 10/15/	30.9	34.5	18.4	9.6	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.2
North Dakota	892 7/	21.7	20.9	23.3	15.9	9.6	4.4	2.9	0.9
Ohio	171,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	5,715 7/	37.8	37.9	16.1	5.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	—
Pennsylvania	53,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	17,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	13,767	28.3	36.7	21.4	13.4	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	8,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	50,517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	100 13/15/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2,671	10.0	12.6	35.8	24.7	9.7	3.5	2.6	0.7
Washington	37,202 7/15/	14.7	8.7	20.6	18.8	21.5	9.8	5.0	0.5
West Virginia	16,652	51.6	2.5	3.8	1.0	31.5	9.3	—	—
Wisconsin	12,700 17/	17.8	9.9	20.9	18.6	14.9	8.5	6.6	2.5
Wyoming	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ HHS did not prescribe a format for reporting income levels. However, American Public Welfare Association (APWA) suggested a format and most states voluntarily used it to report data. Most states used APWA format for report required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82.

2/ Distributions might not total to 100%, usually due to rounding to nearest .1 percent. For states that reported some or all assisted households in a format other than that suggested by APWA, distributions add to considerably less than 100%, or do not appear in table. In some states, all or some of the households that received winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance, and to the extent that they received both are included in heating assistance distributions.

3/ Total includes 16,976 households from KY's Project Warmup, which potentially duplicates some of the 61,765 households served by regular winter crisis assistance, and households from NV, NC, and WA that received summer crisis assistance. Total excludes 3,000 households from DE that received supplemental benefits under heating assistance program for emergency situations, 25,048 households from MI that received LIHEAP-comparable crisis intervention benefits from other federal and state funds, and 5,000 households from VA that were originally designated to receive crisis assistance, but received regular heating assistance when crisis assistance component was discontinued.

4/ Includes assisted households from AZ that had incomes between $0-$3,999.

5/ Includes assisted households from AZ that had incomes of $10,000 and over.

6/ Distribution for winter crisis assistance households could not be separated from distribution for heating assistance households.

7/ Distribution is based on states' previously reported totals of households receiving winter crisis assistance: CA=67,490; MN=4,982; MO=9,249; ND=836; OR=3,924; WA=35,942. When these states provided an updated total count of assisted households, they were unable to provide a new distribution by income.

8/ Distribution includes 930 denials, which could not be separated from the 20,589 approved households.

9/ Distribution is included with that for heating assistance.

10/ Distribution is based on winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined.

11/ Distribution was determined by projecting from research projects which randomly selected a sample of assisted households and measured the percentage of households served in each of the specified income brackets.

12/ Distribution is based on total of households served by regular winter crisis assistance program (61,765) and Project Warmup (16,976), a locally administered crisis intervention program that provided blankets, space heaters, emergency fuel, utility deposits, and reconnect fees. Project Warmup potentially duplicates some households served by regular crisis assistance program.

13/ Figure is an estimate.

14/ Less than .05 percent.

15/ Number of households is total assisted by winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined.

16/ All households had income below 150% of poverty.

17/ Distribution is estimate based on distribution of FY 1982 winter crisis assistance households.

Table E-29. Percent of households receiving LIHEAP summer crisis assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	All households assisted	Percentage distribution 2/							
		Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
Total	25,342 3/	8.6	50.2	27.4	9.4	2.8	1.1	0.1	--
Arkansas	13,226 4/	8.1	59.8	25.0	5.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	--
Dist. of Col.	231 5/	12.1	19.0	17.3	29.8	11.2	5.1	3.4	1.7
Hawaii	1,329	--	5.3	41.0	37.4	12.7	3.2	--	--
Illinois	3,715 5/6/	13.0	33.0	28.0	14.0	7.0	5.0	--	--
Kansas	747	7.2	34.1	29.4	12.7	6.6	4.8	3.4	1.4
Mississippi	161	8.6	40.3	29.8	14.9	4.9	0.6	0.6	--
Nebraska	90 5/	23.9	19.9	30.2	13.6	8.0	3.3	0.8	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	4,054	12.1	48.4	29.3	10.0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,789	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ HHS did not prescribe a format for reporting income levels. However, American Public Welfare Association (APWA) suggested a format and most states voluntarily used it to report data. Most states used APWA format for report required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82.

2/ Distributions might not total to 100% due to rounding.

3/ Total excludes summer crisis assistance from NC and WA, which reported winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined and could not separate the number of households assisted. Data for NC and WA are presented with winter crisis assistance data.

4/ Fans were provided to households.

5/ Distribution is based on winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined.

6/ Excludes 1,356 fans purchased for households but not included in number of households assisted.

Table E-30. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	All households assisted	Percentage distribution 2/							
		Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
Total	529,034 3/	15.1	42.6	21.7 4/	10.0	5.3 5/	2.8 6/	1.5	0.6
Arkansas	22,738	1.7	60.4	31.1	4.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	--
Dist. of Col.	5,357	2.1	45.5	29.5	13.5	5.4	1.7	1.5	0.5
Kansas	18,765	0.6	36.0	43.0	15.1	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
Kentucky	10,550 7/	12.6	46.9	26.7	10.8	2.8	--	--	--
Louisiana	120,674 8/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	4,013	8.6	37.3	29.5	15.5	5.5	1.8	1.0	0.2
Missouri		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	11,562	7.3	55.2	27.7	6.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	--
Nevada	2,113 9/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	3,472	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	30,265 10/	--	--	71.6 4/	--	23.5 5/	4.8 6/	--	--
Tennessee	12,783	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	286,742	19.5	45.5	13.6	8.6	6.5	3.1	1.9	0.8

1/ HHS did not prescribe a format for reporting income levels. However, American Public Welfare Association (APWA) suggested a format and most states voluntarily used it to report data. Most states used APWA format for report required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82.

2/ Distributions might not total to 100% due to rounding to nearest .1 percent.

3/ Total excludes households receiving cooling assistance from MO, for which no data were available, and from AZ, FL, and HI, which made payments for home energy assistance without differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

4/ Includes households assisted by OK that had income less than $6,000.

5/ Includes households assisted by OK that had income between $6,000-$9,999.

6/ Includes households assisted by OK that had income of $10,000 and over.

7/ Households received fans as cooling assistance benefits.

8/ Includes 4,043 single-person households and 16,007 multi-person households with yearly income between $0-$2,052; 3,681 single-person households and 21,634 multi-person households with yearly income between $2,064-$3,420; 29,373 single-person households and 10,989 multi-person households with yearly income between $3,432-$4,128; 25,158 multi-person households with yearly income between $4,140-$5,856; 5,988 multi-person households with yearly income between $5,868-$6,528; and 3,801 multi-person households with yearly income between $6,540-$7,200.

9/ Households in southern portion of state that had received heating assistance benefits received automatic supplemental payments as cooling assistance benefits.

10/ Households were assisted by petroleum violation escrow funds; otherwise no cooling assistance program would have been possible.

Table E-31. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, as reported by states, classified by annual income ranges, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	All households assisted	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
		Percentage distribution 2/							
Total	482,620 3/	9.2	24.0 4/	28.2	19.1 5/	10.5	5.2 6/	2.9 7/	0.7
Alabama	2,357	8.2	36.2	32.9	15.4	4.4	1.6	.8	.2
Alaska	638	5.6	6.8	12.3	20.2	23.1	9.2	11.2	11.1
Arizona	847 8/	6.3	26.3	31.2	17.0	9.3	5.3	3.7	.7
Arkansas	2,684	6.8	42.4	31.1	12.1	5.6	1.4	.2	--
California	7,208 8/	2.4	8.0	38.9	27.1	12.9	5.5	3.5	1.2
Colorado	7,723	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	2,762 9/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,194	5.0	26.9	34.0	18.0	7.0	8.9 10/	--	--
Dist. of Col.	3,253	12.3	24.9	20.6	16.6	11.5	8.8	4.7	0.1
Florida	4,645	6.2	37.0	26.9	14.8	7.5	4.0	2.4	0.8
Georgia	3,099	7.3	30.9	30.0	16.4	7.4	5.1	1.8	0.7
Hawaii	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2,195 11/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	10,946	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	10,041	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	6,340	2.9	10.0	25.0	24.0	17.9	12.0	5.9	2.0
Kansas	3,170 12/	3.7	34.0	36.8	14.7	5.8	2.8	1.6	0.4
Kentucky	3,064 13/	--	45.6 4/	--	44.6 5/	--	8.3 14/	1.3 7/	--
Maine	3,095	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	6,639	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	28,463 15/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	6,875 16/	8.0	24.9	33.3	26.0	5.9	1.2	0.2	0.1
Minnesota	4,900	7.8	20.2	33.0	18.7	10.1	5.5	3.5	1.0
Mississippi	1,914	5.9	45.6	28.6	13.2	4.0	1.4	0.6	0.4
Missouri	3,259	22.9	50.2	19.5	5.4	1.5	-- 17/	-- 17/	-- 17/
Montana	1,751	5.9	21.9	33.5	15.1	9.5	6.7	4.2	2.6
Nebraska	893 8/	8.0	28.8	31.6	16.7	9.6	3.0	1.7	0.1
Nevada	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,798 8/	4.3	23.5	37.7	17.9	9.0	4.3	2.4	0.4
New Jersey	5,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	262,381 18/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	3,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	1,781 19/	11.3	16.5	21.6	18.4	13.3	7.6	6.2	3.1
Ohio	14,957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	2,708	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	3,637 8/	8.4	25.2	35.3	17.3	7.0	4.0	2.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	25,266	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	565	3.5	24.0	44.2	14.1	8.8	3.5	1.0	0.5
South Carolina	1,684 8/	11.3	42.3	31.6	14.6	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	1,516	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	3,606	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,748	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2,528 11/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	986	3.8	17.4	31.4	26.0	15.2	3.2	2.7	--
Virginia	2,712	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	2,524	7.8	9.1	22.3	22.9	22.1	9.5	5.1	0.7
West Virginia	2,079	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	5,853 20/	9.4	11.9	27.6	25.8	15.3	6.0	3.0	0.7

1/ HHS did not prescribe a format for reporting income levels. However, American Public Welfare Association (APWA) suggested a format and most states voluntarily used it to report data. Most states used APWA format for report required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82.

2/ Distributions might not total to 100% due to rounding to nearest .1 percent. In some states, all or some of the households that received weatherization assistance also received regular heating assistance and to the extent they received both are included in the heating assistance distributions.

3/ Total excludes 945 households from MI that received energy-related home repair benefits from other federal and state funds.

4/ Includes households assisted by KY with income under $4,000.

5/ Includes households assisted by KY with income between $4,000-$7,999.

6/ Includes households assisted by DE with income of $10,000 and over and by KY with income between $8,000-$11,999.

7/ Includes households assisted by KY with income $12,000 and over.

8/ Distribution is based on states' previously reported totals of households receiving weatherization assistance: AZ=813; CA=4,619; NE=857; NH=1,923; OR=2,630; SC=1,700. When these states provided an updated total count of assisted households, they were unable to provide a new distribution by income.

9/ Number of households assisted 7/82-6/83, which was program year for state's weatherization assistance program.

10/ Includes households assisted by DE with income of $10,000 and over.

11/ All households had income below 125% of poverty.

12/ Because state's weatherization assistance program had multiple funding sources, number of households assisted was determined by pro-rating number of households weatherized during fiscal year according to percentage of funding provided by LIHEAP. Distribution by income range was estimated.

13/ Distribution excludes 280 households for which income level data were not available.

14/ Includes households assisted by KY with income between $8,000-$11,999.

15/ Number of households assisted includes 923 full-scale and 27,540 low-cost weatherizations.

16/ Distribution excludes 3,257 households for which income level data were not available.

17/ Less than .05 percent.

18/ Number of households assisted includes 8,467 individual households and 253,914 public housing units.

19/ Distribution based on actual data for 863 cases, and, for remaining cases, based on count determined for heating assistance cases. Most households receiving weatherization assistance were previously determined by computer to be eligible for LIHEAP heating assistance.

20/ Distribution is estimated, based on figures computed from 53,493 households referred for weatherization from FY 1983 LIHEAP files.

Table E-32. LIHEAP: Percent of heating assistance households containing at least one elderly or handicapped member, by state, fiscal year 1983 1/

State	Number of households assisted	Percent	
		Elderly	Handicapped
Total	6,414,448 2/	26.6	8.71
Alabama	195,169 3/	-- 4/	-- 4/
Alaska	12,424	12.85	10.10
Arizona	31,010 5/	25.30	24.09
Arkansas	63,065 6/	43.99 6/	8.28 6/
California	288,734	-- 4/	-- 4/
Colorado	66,165	24.95	22.95
Connecticut	56,594 7/	21.10 7/	9.61 7/
Delaware	12,150	33.30	11.53
Dist. of Col.	10,670	36.77	21.24
Florida	132,595 5/	35.44	21.96
Georgia	109,220 8	52.46	23.57
Hawaii	28,051 5/	24.12 9/	--
Idaho	34,927	-- 4/	-- 4/
Illinois	384,303	22.76	10.34
Indiana	167,592	-- 4/	-- 4/
Iowa	95,359	36.24	13.34
Kansas	43,253	40.82	21.52
Kentucky	39,961	70.23	37.26
Louisiana	126,291	1.54	0.80
Maine	51,925	51.79	20.99
Maryland	82,752	26.01	6.57
Massachusetts	153,781 10/	33.28	26.97 11/
Michigan	386,949 12/	44.91 12/	1.60 12/
Minnesota	123,902	31.37	12.91
Mississippi	71,391	24.00	9.00
Missouri	156,171	35.13	7.47
Montana	17,345	-- 4/	-- 4/
Nebraska	37,165	29.48	8.27
Nevada	10,448	63.62	11.47
New Hampshire	26,913	34.18	-- 13/
New Jersey	214,983	19.07 14/	-- 14/
New Mexico	48,067	24.03	1.46
New York	952,950	29.22	9.48
North Carolina	145,487	36.07	15.83
North Dakota	16,235	29.63	13.67
Ohio	380,721	29.85	-- 4/
Oklahoma	70,634	48.00	10.99
Oregon	92,422	23.60 15/	12.41 15/
Pennsylvania	391,935	31.14	5.27
Rhode Island	31,112	27.25 16/	14.08
South Carolina	70,000	55.92	20.97
South Dakota	19,043	41.50	18.05
Tennessee	110,120	59.65	34.90
Texas	283,654	-- 4/	-- 4/
Utah	41,199	25.62	13.34
Vermont	22,120	28.68	13.43
Virginia	112,720	30.68 17/	6.25 17/
Washington	117,114	18.59	14.19
West Virginia	70,809	25.00	7.51
Wisconsin	192,559	25.39	15.52
Wyoming	14,289	22.28	5.90

1/ HHS did not require states to report elderly or handicapped households assisted. Included here are data from states that voluntarily reported elderly or handicapped households to American Public Welfare Association (APWA) or HHS. Criteria for defining elderly and handicapped were determined by each state.

2/ Total includes households receiving winter crisis assistance from MA and VA; households assisted by state funds from MA, NM, and WY; 1,948 households from AR and 500 households from CT that received winter crisis assistance; and 1,017 households from VA that did not receive full heating assistance benefits before moving from state or otherwise having case closed prematurely.

3/ Does not include 18,981 unemployed low income households that received a flat payment from petroleum violation escrow (PVE) funds. However, if any households also received regular heating assistance benefits, they are included.

4/ Data were not gathered.

5/ State made home energy payments, but did not differentiate between heating and cooling assistance.

6/ Includes 1,948 households that received winter crisis assistance.

7/ Excludes 1,273 elderly and handicapped households with income between 151%-175% of poverty who were assisted by state funds. Includes 500 households that received winter crisis assistance.

8/ Includes 1,424 households assisted with PVE funds.

9/ Represents combined state categories Aged, Blind, and Disabled plus Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Independent Living Arrangement (includes both elderly and handicapped).

10/ Includes households assisted by state funds under LIHEAP rules. Excludes 8,642 one- and two-person households with income between 150%-175% of poverty who were assisted solely by state funds.

11/ Represents 20,310 households whose head of household was handicapped and 21,171 households whose head of household was SSI disabled.

12/ Excludes 212,000 AFDC households that received LIHEAP-comparable benefits from other federal and state funds. Includes 20,937 Targeted Fuel Assistance cases that may have received a benefit under one of the other heating assistance components.

13/ State reported 5,856 handicapped persons were assisted, but could not report number of households.

14/ Percentage for elderly is estimated households headed by elderly and/or handicapped persons.

15/ Based on state's previously reported total of 21,791 elderly households and 11,458 handicapped households.

16/ Represents elderly applicants.

17/ Based on 111,703 households that received full heating assistance benefits.

Table E-33. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts transferred to other HHS block grants, by state, in dollars, fiscal year 1983 1/

	HHS block grants receiving LIHEAP transfers 2/				
	SSBG	CSBG	MCHS	PHHS	Total
Total	93,698,173	13,745,398	7,079,102	895,856	115,418,529
Alabama	1,685,492				1,685,492
Alaska					0
Arizona					0
Arkansas	1,292,848				1,292,848
California	9,044,144				9,044,144
Colorado	3,100,000				3,100,000
Connecticut					0
Delaware					0
Dist. of Col.					0
Florida	2,680,415				2,680,415
Georgia	852,694		640,998	486,542	1,980,234
Hawaii					0
Idaho	563,624		662,000		1,225,624
Illinois		3,600,000			3,600,000
Indiana					0
Iowa					0
Kansas	1,681,970				1,681,970
Kentucky	2,657,965			295,329	2,953,294
Louisiana	1,700,000				1,700,000
Maine					0
Maryland					0
Massachusetts					0
Michigan	10,850,000				10,850,000
Minnesota		7,827,173			7,827,173
Mississippi					0
Missouri	4,570,889				4,570,889
Montana	1,100,000				1,100,000
Nebraska	1,815,096				1,815,096
Nevada		367,179			367,179
New Hampshire					0
New Jersey	6,900,000		680,000		7,580,000
New Mexico					0
New York	25,000,000				25,000,000
North Carolina			2,676,104	113,985	2,790,089
North Dakota	1,390,692				1,390,692
Ohio					0
Oklahoma					0
Oregon	2,456,296				2,456,296
Pennsylvania					0
Rhode Island					0
South Carolina					0
South Dakota	1,279,290				1,279,290
Tennessee			2,420,000		2,420,000
Texas	4,150,000				4,150,000
Utah	1,429,286				1,429,286
Vermont					0
Virginia					0
Washington	1,951,047	1,951,046			3,902,093
West Virginia	1,784,410				1,784,410
Wisconsin	3,412,015				3,412,015
Wyoming	350,000				350,000

1/ The LIHEAP statute authorizes states to transfer up to a total of 10 percent of their LIHEAP allotments to one or more of the six other HHS block grants--Social Services (SSBG), Community Services (CSBG), Maternal and Child Health Services (MCHS), Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS), Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services, and Primary Care.

2/ Data derived from Office of Family Assistance LIHEAP telephone survey of June 1983, or as updated by states. Abbreviations for HHS block grants are referenced in footnote 1/.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE LIHEAP BENEFITS

The Office of Family Assistance has calculated estimated average benefits for heating, heating or winter crisis, and combined heating/heating crisis assistance nationally and by Census region. Table F-1 shows these estimated benefits.

Also, the 50 states and the District of Columbia have calculated and reported to OFA estimated average benefits for their own heating, winter crisis, summer crisis, and cooling assistance programs. Tables E-3, E-8, E-13, and E-18 show these estimated benefits.

Data are available for most states on weatherization expenditures and the number of households receiving weatherization assistance. However, variation in states' definitions of "administrative costs" and "obligations" for weatherization assistance were such that attempts to calculate average weatherization benefits seemed likely to encourage inaccurate comparisons.

The following general qualifications should be kept in mind in reviewing Table F-1 on estimated average benefits:

- o Except for state audit reports, HHS did not require states to report LIHEAP expenditure data. In lieu of actual data, estimated benefit expenditures have been prepared for this report. These estimates are based primarily on the results of OFA's telephone survey of January 1984. The estimated expenditures represent estimated benefit dollars through September 30, 1983.

- o Since benefits were to vary by income and heating costs, taking into account family size, the experience of individual households may differ significantly from the estimated averages.

- o Data in this table may change due to program closeout adjustments.

Table F-1. LIHEAP: Estimated average benefits for heating, heating crisis, and heating/heating crisis assistance, by type of assistance and Census region, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

Census region	Estimated average benefit 1/		
	Heating 2/	Heating crisis 3/	Heating/ heating crisis 4/
Total	$209	$196	$225
Northeast	269	188	287
North Central	212	228	243
South	140	161	147
West	211	180	211

1/ Except for state audit reports, HHS did not require states to report expenditure data. Expenditure data used to calculate the estimated average benefits shown in this table are derived primarily from the Office of Family Assistance January 1984 LIHEAP telephone survey.

2/ Includes households receiving payment for home energy assistance which did not differentiate between heating and cooling assistance (AZ, FL, HI).

3/ Includes the estimated expenditures for heating crisis assistance divided by the estimated number of households receiving heating crisis assistance.

4/ Includes the estimated expenditures for both heating and heating crisis assistance divided by the estimated unduplicated number of households receiving one or both types of assistance.

DIRECT LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE FUNDING OF INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

Eligibility for Direct Funding

Section 2604(d)(1) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act authorizes direct LIHEAP allotments for Indian tribes[1]:

> If, with respect to any State, the Secretary--
>
> (A) receives a request from the governing organization of an Indian tribe within the State that assistance under this title be made directly to such organization; and
>
> (B) determines that the members of such tribe would be better served by means of grants made directly to provide benefits under this title;
>
> the Secretary shall reserve from amounts which would otherwise be paid to such State from amounts allotted to it under this title for the fiscal year involved the amount determined under paragraph (2).

Section 2604(d)(3) authorizes the award of direct LIHEAP grants to tribal organizations[2] and other entities:

---

[1] The Final Rules for the HHS block grant programs (47 FR 29489) state that "Indian tribe" has the same meaning given this term in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-638), and also includes organized groups of Indians that the state in which they reside has expressly determined are Indian tribes. Section 4(b) defines "Indian tribe" as "any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians."

[2] The HHS block grant Final Rules state that "tribal organization" has the same meaning given this term in section 4(c) of Pub. L. 93-638, and also includes organized groups of Indians that the state in which they reside has expressly determined are tribal organizations. Section 4(c) defines "tribal organization" as "the recognized governing body of any Indian tribe; any legally established organization of Indians which is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by such governing body [or bodies] or which is democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian community to be served by such organization and which includes the maximum participation of Indians in all phases of its activities: Provided, That in any case where a contract is let or grant made to an organization to perform services benefitting more than one Indian tribe, the approval of each such Indian tribe shall be a prerequisite to the letting or making of such contract or grant."

> The sums reserved by the Secretary on the basis of a determination under this subsection shall be granted to--
>
> (A) the tribal organization serving the individuals for whom such a determination has been made; or
>
> (B) in any case where there is no tribal organization serving an individual for whom such a determination has been made, such other entity as the Secretary determines has the capacity to provide assistance pursuant to this title.[3]

In the Interim Final Rules for the HHS block grant programs, and in the block grant Final Rules, the Secretary determined that members of Indian tribes and tribal organizations would be better served by direct federal funding than by funding through the states in every instance that an Indian tribe or tribal organization requests direct funding and submits a complete application that meets statutory requirements. The Final Rules provide that if a tribe wants a tribal organization to receive LIHEAP funds on its behalf, it must authorize this by resolution.

Calculation of Tribal Allotments

Section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that an Indian tribe's direct grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the state in which the tribe is located as the number of eligible tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the state.

HHS encourages states and tribes to negotiate mutually satisfactory shares of state and tribal funds, which will be taken into account in carrying out the Secretary's responsibility to determine tribal allotments. In FY 1983, ten states negotiated agreements with tribes located within their boundaries concerning the number of eligible tribal households, the number of eligible tribal and state households, or a set percent or amount of the state's allotment to be set aside for tribal allotments. A total of 87 tribal grantees were issued grant awards based on tribe-state agreements. For the remaining thirteen states with set-asides for 42 tribal grantees, the direct-grant allotment amounts were based solely on percentages calculated by HHS.

HHS used the method described in the following paragraphs to determine tribal direct-grant allotments in FY 1983, unless a tribe-state agreement provided otherwise.

During the last quarter of FY 1982, the Bureau of the Census prepared for OFA a special tabulation of 1980 Decennial Census data. For most federally and state recognized tribes with reservations, Alaska Native villages and regional corporations, and tribes in Oklahoma, the special tabulation provides the number of households with incomes below 150% of the poverty level and the number of households with incomes below 60% of state median income.[4] It also provides for each state the number of households with incomes below 150% of the poverty level and the number of households with incomes below 60% of state median income. For each tribe and state, the larger of the two numbers was considered to be that tribe or state's number of eligible households, in accordance with sections 2604(d)(2) and 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

---

[3] No "other entities" received FY 1983 direct LIHEAP grants.

For the limited number of tribes for which special tabulation figures were not available and which did not have a tribe-state agreemnt, HHS used eligible household numbers developed from 1980 Census Advance data, Bureau of Indian Affairs data, state Indian commission data, or tribal data (in that order of precedence), and adjusted for income and household size using earlier data.

In accordance with the formula set by section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute, HHS divided the number of eligible households for each tribe by the number of eligible households for the tribe's state. The resulting figure represented the tribe's proportion of eligible households in the state, and also the tribe's proportion of the state's allotment. HHS multiplied this proportion by the state's FY 1983 allotment, to determine the tribe's FY 1983 allotment.

Tribal Grant Awards and Programs

A total of 129 Indian tribes and tribal organizations located in 23 states received LIHEAP grants directly from HHS in FY 1983. Included in the 129 direct-grant recipients were ten tribal organizations that received funds on behalf of a total of 54 federally recognized Indian tribes. Also included were four Alaska Native nonprofit regional corporations (Association of Village Council Presidents, Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, Cook Inlet Native Association, and Tanana Chiefs Conference) and six state recognized Indian tribes (Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, United Houma Nation, Gayhead Wampanoag Tribe, Mashpee

---

[4] For tribes with reservations, these numbers include American Indian households on their reservations. American Indian households include all households with one or more American Indians 15 years old or over. For 35 tribes with tribal trust lands adjacent to their reservations, these numbers include American Indian households on their reservations and on the adjacent trust lands. For Alaska Native villages and regional corporations, these numbers include Alaska Native households in their territories. Alaska Native households include all households with one or more American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts 15 years old or over. For Oklahoma tribes (other than the Osage Tribe), these numbers include households under functioning tribal governments in the historic reservation areas of Oklahoma, not including the urbanized areas of Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Lawton, and Ft. Smith. If a householder or spouse within the historic reservation areas reported a tribe, the household was counted under that tribe. If a householder and spouse reported different tribes, the household was counted under the tribe reported by the householder.

Wampanoag Tribe, and Powhatan Renape Nation). A total of 173 organized groups or communities meeting the regulatory definition of "Indian tribe" received grants directly or through a directly-funded tribal organization.

Table G-1 shows FY 1983 LIHEAP tribal allotments by state and Indian tribe or tribal organization, and indicates the tribes on whose behalf the tribal organizations received funds. It also indicates the states and tribes that negotiated agreements affecting tribal grant amounts, and tribes whose service population was in more than one state. Table G-2 shows the sources of tribal energy assistance funds, while Table G-3 shows the uses of these funds. Tables G-4 through G-6 provide details on tribal heating assistance programs, tables G-7 through G-9 provide details on winter crisis assistance, tables G-10 through G-12 on summer crisis assistance, tables G-13 through G-15 on cooling assistance, and tables G-16 through G-18 on weatherization. Sources of information for tables G-2 through G-18 include tribes' August 1 reports (carryover and reallotment) and October 31 reports (number and income levels of households assisted) to OFA, and an OFA telephone survey conducted in June 1984.

Tables relating to each of the types of energy assistance include all of the tribes that informed OFA they operated that type of program and that provided some or all of the information requested on that program. Some tribes in addition to those listed under each type of assistance may have operated that program, as well. When listed tribes did not provide requested information on certain aspects of their programs, the appropriate table cells are blank.

Table G-1. LIHEAP: Tribal allotments by state and Indian tribe or tribal organization, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
Total	$15,711,991
Alabama	
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	67,924
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	20,374
Alaska 1/	
Association of Village Council Presidents	1,475,954
Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	471,500
Cook Inlet Native Association	724,050
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	54,600
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	85,500
Tanana Chiefs Conference	942,000
Arizona 1/	
Cocopah Indian Tribe	2,825
Colorado River Indian Tribes (includes California service population) 2/	16,082
Gila River Indian Community	57,119
Havasupai Tribe	2,935
Hopi Tribe of Arizona	61,228
Navajo Nation (includes New Mexico and Utah service population) 2/	1,243,904
Papago Tribe of Arizona	77,515
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	13,023
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	24,213
San Carlos Apache Tribe	36,685
White Mountain Apache Tribe	47,993
California 1/	
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians	3,499
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	6,999
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria	2,172
Covelo Indian Community of the Round Valley Reservation	40,203
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians	7,272
Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians	4,827
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (includes Arizona service population) 2/	8,474
Hoopa Valley Tribe	30,277

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.
2/ Multi-state tribal grant with set-asides from more than one state.

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
California, continued 1/	
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	2,172
Inter-Tribal Council of California, for 8 tribes:	108,266
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians	
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony	
Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria	
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community	
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community	
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians	
Woodfords Washo Community	
Yurok Tribe of the Hoopa Valley Reservation	
Karok Tribe of California	40,558
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria	5,181
Pala Band of Mission Indians	9,371
Pit River Tribe (Pit River Indian Tribe of the X-L Ranch Reservation)	52,092
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	26,223
Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health, Inc., for 8 tribes:	33,441
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians	
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians	
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Mission Indians	
Torres-Martinez Band of Mission Indians	
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	5,454
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	4,199
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians	4,063
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association, for 11 tribes:	44,939
Barona Band of Mission Indians	
Campo Band of Mission Indians	
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians	
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians	
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	
Pauma Band of Mission Indians	
Rincon Band of Mission Indians	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians	
Viejas Band of Mission Indians	

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
California, continued 1/	
Southern Indian Health Council, for 3 tribes:	3,581
Jamul Indian Village	
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	
Sycuan Band of Mission Indians	
Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, Pit River, and Washoe Indians	4,972
Tule River Indian Tribe	9,580
Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians	1,891
Florida	
Seminole Tribe of Florida	5,094
Idaho	
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	8,827
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	44,588
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	52,501
Kansas 1/	
Kickapoo Tribe of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas	23,681
United Tribes of Kansas and Southeast Nebraska, for 2 tribes:	20,000
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska	
Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri	
Louisiana	
United Houma Nation	44,957
Maine 1/	
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	18,117
Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine--Indian Township	38,821
Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine--Pleasant Point	59,525
Penobscot Tribe of Maine	38,821
Massachusetts	
Gayhead Wampanoag Tribe	15,672
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	15,672

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
Michigan	
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	19,675
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, for 4 tribes: Bay Mills Indian Community Hannahville Indian Community Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	32,495
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	13,982
Mississippi	
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	15,765
Montana 1/	
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation	441,705
Blackfeet Tribe	771,587
Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation	220,853
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation	441,705
Crow Tribe	441,705
Fort Belknap Indian Community	234,831
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	243,218
Nebraska	
. . . .	
Santee Sioux Tribe	8,382
Nevada	
Walker River Paiute Tribe	7,630
New Jersey	
Powhatan Renape Nation	96,706
New Mexico	
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, for 6 tribes: Pueblo of Nambe Pueblo of Picuris Pueblo of Pojoaque Pueblo of San Ildefonso Pueblo of Taos Pueblo of Tesuque	19,572

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
New Mexico, continued	
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, for 5 tribes:	37,832
Pueblo of Cochiti	
Pueblo of Jemez	
Pueblo of Sandia	
Pueblo of Santa Ana	
Pueblo of Zia	
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	16,460
Pueblo of Isleta	23,585
Pueblo of Laguna	21,864
Pueblo of San Felipe	16,706
Pueblo of Zuni	52,737
New York	
Seneca Nation	61,468
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians	32,714
North Dakota 1/	
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe	291,401
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (includes South Dakota service population) 2/	450,498
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation	311,878
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	921,457
Oklahoma	
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	2,663
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	355,407
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	15,971
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	49,399
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	144,969
Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma	5,990
Comanche Indian Tribe	21,243
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma	1,383
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	3,174
Kiowa Indian Tribe	21,910
Muscogee Nation (Creek Nation of Oklahoma)	73,917
Osage Tribe	31,687
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	3,021
Pawnee Indian Tribe	3,532
Sac and Fox Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	8,396
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	17,303
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma	3,686

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.

2/ Multi-state tribal grant with set-asides from more than one state.

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment
South Dakota 1/	
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	218,503
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	77,013
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	44,775
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation	682,374
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	392,231
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	141,490
Yankton Sioux Tribe	94,923
Utah 1/	
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	221,767
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation	116,094
Washington 1/	
Colville Confederated Tribes	236,162
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation	278,028
Hoh Indian Tribe	6,507
Jamestown Band of Klallam Indians	8,131
Kalispel Indian Community	6,507
Lummi Indian Tribe	196,734
Makah Indian Tribe	66,257
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	41,464
Nooksack Indian Tribe	36,585
Port Gamble Klallam Tribe	17,075
Puyallup Tribe	109,750
Quileute Tribe	15,041
Quinault Tribe	61,378
Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, for 3 tribes:	32,924
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	
Stillaguamish Tribe	
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency, for 4 tribes:	128,448
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	
Nisqually Indian Community	
Skokomish Indian Tribe	
Squaxin Island Tribe	
Spokane Tribe of Indians	80,482
Suquamish Indian Tribe	9,756
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation	32,112
Tulalip Tribes	53,247
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	22,765

1/ State-tribal agreements affect grant amounts.

Table G-2. LIHEAP: Sources of funds, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment	LIHEAP carryover from FY 1982 1/	Other funds	Total funds available
Total	15,711,991	1,546,516 2/	23,904 2/	17,282,414 2/
ALABAMA				
Mowa Band of Choctaws	67,924	13,103		81,027
Poarch Band of Creeks	20,374	3,928	0	24,302
ALASKA				
Association of Village Council Presidents	1,475,954	211,099	0	1,687,053
Cook Inlet Native Association	724,050	171,502	0	895,552
Kenaitze	54,600	0	0	54,600
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	85,500	11,005	0	96,505
Tanana Chiefs Conference	942,000	8,000	0	950,000
Tlingit and Haida	471,500	59,810	0	531,310
ARIZONA				
Cocopah	2,825	0		2,825
Colorado River	16,082	0	0	16,082
Gila River	57,119	0	0	57,119
Havasupai	2,935	586	271 3/	3,792
Hopi	61,228	10,339	0	71,567
Navajo	1,243,904			1,243,904
Papago	77,515	17,586	0	95,101
Pascua Yaqui	13,023	0		13,023
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	24,213	5,212	0	29,425
San Carlos Apache	36,685	2,900		39,585
White Mountain Apache	47,993			47,993
CALIFORNIA				
Berry Creek Rancheria	3,499			3,499
Chemehuevi	6,999			6,999
Covelo (Round Valley)	40,203	774	0	40,977
Coyote Valley Pomo	7,272	0		7,272
Fort Bidwell Paiute	4,827	182	0	5,009
Fort Mojave	8,474	5		8,479
Hoopa Valley	30,277	0	0	30,277
Hopland Pomo	2,172	561		2,733
Inter-Tribal Council of California	108,266	3,000		111,266
Karok	40,558	0	0	40,558
Manchester/Point Arena Pomo	5,181			5,181
Pala Mission	9,371	0	0	9,371
Pit River	52,092	13,477		65,569
Quechan (Fort Yuma)	26,223	6,748		32,971
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	33,441	0	0	33,441
Robinson Rancheria	5,454			5,454
Santa Ynez	4,199	2,211	0	6,410
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	4,063	735	0	4,818
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association	44,939			44,939
Southern Indian Health Council	3,581	0	0	3,581
Susanville Rancheria	4,972			4,972
Trinidad Rancheria (Cher-Ae Heights)	2,172			2,172
Tule River	9,580			9,580
Upper Lake Pomo	1,891	0		1,891
FLORIDA				
Seminole	5,094	1,000		6,094
IDAHO				
Coeur d'Alene	8,827	0	0	8,827
Nez Perce	44,588			44,588
Shoshone-Bannock (Fort Hall)	52,501	0	0	52,501
KANSAS				
Kickapoo	23,681			23,681
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	20,000	6,722	0	26,722
LOUISIANA				
Houma	44,957	166	0	45,123
MAINE				
Houlton Band of Maliseets	18,117	0	0	18,117
Passamaquoddy--Indian Township	38,821	0	14,999 3/	53,820
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	59,525 4/	0	0	59,525
Penobscot	38,821	17,787	0	56,608
MASSACHUSETTS				
Gayhead Wampanoag	15,672	4,728		20,400
Mashpee Wampanoag	15,672			15,672
MICHIGAN				
Grand Traverse Ottawa and Chippewa	19,675	5,828		25,503
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	32,495	1,000	0	33,495
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	13,982	0	0	13,982
MISSISSIPPI				
Mississippi Choctaw	15,765			15,765
MONTANA				
Blackfeet	771,587	122,565	0	894,152
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	220,853	19,022	0	239,875
Crow	441,705	109,000	0	550,705
Fort Belknap	234,831	4,373	0	239,204
Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux)	441,705	65,000	0	506,705
Northern Cheyenne	243,218	46,500	0	289,718
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	441,705	30,520	0	472,225

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Allotment	LIHEAP carryover from FY 1982 1/	Other funds	Total funds available
NEBRASKA				
Santee Sioux	8,382			8,382
NEVADA				
Walker River Paiute	7,630	0	0	7,630
NEW JERSEY				
Powhatan Renape	96,706	31,363	0	128,069
NEW MEXICO				
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos	19,572	0	0	19,572
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	37,832			37,832
Jicarilla Apache	16,460	0	0	16,460
Pueblo of Isleta	23,585			23,585
Pueblo of Laguna	21,864			21,864
Pueblo of San Felipe	16,706			16,706
Pueblo of Zuni	52,737	0	921	53,658
NEW YORK				
Seneca	61,468	0	0	61,468
St. Regis Mohawk	32,714	10,668	0	43,382
NORTH DAKOTA				
Devils Lake Sioux	291,401	60,928	0	352,329
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	311,878	29,323	0	341,201
Standing Rock Sioux	450,498	71,303	0	521,801
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	921,457	39,065	0	960,522
OKLAHOMA				
Apache	2,663	0	0	2,663
Cherokee	355,407	4,355	0	359,762
Cheyenne-Arapaho	15,971	0		15,971
Chickasaw	49,399	0	7,528 5/	56,927
Choctaw	144,969	0	0	144,969
Citizen Band Potawatomi	5,990	0	0	5,990
Comanche	21,243	0	0	21,243
Delaware	1,383	0	0	1,383
Kickapoo	3,174	0	0	3,174
Kiowa	21,910	0	0	21,910
Muscogee (Creek)	73,917	0	0	73,917
Osage	31,687	7,000	0	38,687
Otoe-Missouria	3,021	0	0	3,021
Pawnee	3,532	0	0	3,532
Sac and Fox	8,396	0	0	8,396
Seminole	17,303	19	0	17,322
Wichita	3,686	0	0	3,686
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Cheyenne River Sioux	218,503	40,100	0	258,603
Crow Creek Sioux	77,013	0	0	77,013
Lower Brule Sioux	44,775	7,739		52,514
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	682,374	82,045	0	764,419
Rosebud Sioux	392,231	100,000	0	492,231
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	141,490	10,339	0	151,829
Yankton Sioux	94,923			94,923
UTAH				
Paiute	221,767	0	188 6/	221,955
Ute (Uintah and Ouray)	116,094	42,763		158,857
WASHINGTON				
Colville	236,162	0		236,162
Hoh	6,507	0	0	6,507
Jamestown Klallam	8,131	467	0	8,598
Kalispel	6,507	0	0	6,507
Lummi	196,734	0		196,734
Makah	66,257	9,940		76,197
Muckleshoot	41,464			41,464
Nooksack	36,585	0	0	36,585
Port Gamble Klallam	17,075	0	0	17,075
Puyallup	109,750	0	0	109,750
Quileute	15,041			15,041
Quinault	61,378	0		61,378
Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington	32,924	6,216		39,140
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	128,448	0		128,448
Spokane	80,482	1,000		81,482
Suquamish	9,756	2,212		11,968
Swinomish	32,112	5,149		37,261
Tulalip	53,247	0		53,247
Upper Skagit	22,765	0		22,765
Yakima	278,028			278,028

1/ Some figures were obtained from carryover and reallotment report due August 1, 1982, required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.81. Some figures are estimates; some are amounts up to which tribes requested to reserve for use in FY 1983.

2/ Figures are based on data provided by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Carryover data were required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.81. Data on other funds were provided voluntarily. Blank spaces in the columns indicate no data reported for the tribe or for the item.

3/ Petroleum violation escrow funds.

4/ Figure includes $22,800 of state petroleum violation escrow funds, per state/tribal agreement.

5/ State funded cooling program in this amount from petroleum violation escrow funds.

6/ Tribal funds.

Table G-3. LIHEAP: Uses of funds, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, in dollars, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Heating assistance benefits	Crisis assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Weatherization benefits	Administrative costs	Transfers	Carryover for use in FY 1984 2/	Total
Total	9,765,984	716,438	160,242	766,359	1,163,212	65,174	1,807,883	
ALABAMA								
Mowa Band of Choctaws							0	
Poarch Band of Creeks	13,767 3/	0	780	0	8,404	0	1,735	24,686
ALASKA								
Association of Village Council Presidents	1,211,009	2,113	0	154,605	147,595	0	171,731	1,687,053
Cook Inlet Native Association	521,709	51,832	0	57,747	60,898	0	181,012	873,198
Kenaitze	48,140	1,000	0	0	5,460	0	0	54,600
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	19,182	62,679	0	0	8,550	0	6,094	96,505
Tanana Chiefs Conference	693,573	0	0	100,000	76,412	0	80,015	950,000
Tlingit and Haida	478,632	1,881	0	0	49,567	0	1,230	531,310
ARIZONA								
Cocopah								
Colorado River	11,504 4/	1,698		0	1,438	0	1,442	16,082
Gila River	34,195	9,964	0	0	2,396	0	5,282	51,837
Havasupai	2,741	0	0	0	274	0	461	3,476
Hopi	38,534	3,000	0	3,500	5,881	0	5,000	55,915
Navajo			0	0			310,976	
Papago	44,836	15,476	0	0	3,000	0	17,586	80,898
Pascua Yaqui							769	
Salt River Pima Maricopa	14,250	0	700	75	2,000	0	6,050	23,075
San Carlos Apache								
White Mountain Apache								
CALIFORNIA								
Berry Creek Rancheria								
Chemehuevi								
Covelo (Round Valley)	23,957 5/	9,302	0	0	2,650	0	5,407	41,316
Coyote Valley Pomo								
Fort Bidwell Paiute	4,827	0	0	0	483	0	28	5,338
Fort Mojave								
Hoopa Valley	14,000	355	0	425	3,280	0	0	18,060
Hopland Pomo								
Inter-Tribal Council of CA							27,000	
Karok	16,500	3,500	0	3,500	2,600	0	0	26,100
Manchester/Point Arena Pomo								
Pala Mission	9,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,371
Pit River								
Quechan (Fort Yuma)							6,555	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	9,000	8,000	7,000	500	2,300	0	0	26,800
Robinson Rancheria							0	
Santa Ynez	1,292	0	0	0	276	0	0	1,568
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	1,288 4/	2,220		273	406	0	641	4,828
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association								
Southern Indian Health Council	3,373	0	0	0	150	0	58	3,581
Susanville Rancheria								
Trinidad Rancheria (Cher-Ae Heights)								
Tule River								
Upper Lake Pomo								
FLORIDA								
Seminole								
IDAHO								
Coeur d'Alene	6,000	2,000	0	0	827	0	0	8,827
Nez Perce								
Shoshone-Bannock (Fort Hall)	49,400	0	0	0	3,101	0	0	52,501
KANSAS								
Kickapoo								
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	12,132	0	2,472	0	2,022	2,000	4,500	23,126
LOUISIANA								
Houma	21,256	0	20,272	0	3,558	0	150	45,236
MAINE								
Houlton Band of Maliseets	18,036	0	0	0	0	0	81 6/	18,117
Passamaquoddy—Indian Township							0	
Passamaquoddy—Pleasant Point	21,811	5,952	0	8,929	5,952	2,000	14,881	59,525
Penobscot	31,800	500	0	0	3,882	0	6,100	42,282
MASSACHUSETTS								
Gayhead Wampanoag								
Mashpee Wampanoag							3,945	
MICHIGAN								
Grand Traverse Ottawa & Chippewa							0	
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	29,000	1,500	0	0	3,250	0	1,000	34,750
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	16,000	0	0	0	1,773	0	0	17,773
MISSISSIPPI								
Mississippi Choctaw								

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Heating assistance benefits	Crisis assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Weatherization benefits	Administrative costs	Transfers	Carryover for use in FY 1984 2/	Total
MONTANA								
Blackfeet	635,000	13,000	0	115,000	77,158	0	10,000	850,158
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	151,887	11,043	0	11,043	22,085	0	55,153	251,211
Crow	331,293	10,500	0	56,200	44,170	0	107,000	549,163
Fort Belknap	135,502	6,000	0	12,108	24,421	15,248	3,900	197,179
Fort Peck (Assiniboine & Sioux)	394,673	0	0	0	44,000	0	47,567	486,240
Northern Cheyenne	210,188	12,161	0	0	24,322	7,905	34,647	289,223
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	406,376	10,000	0	0	35,329	0	30,000	481,705
NEBRASKA								
Santee Sioux								
NEVADA								
Walker River Paiute	7,630	0	0	0	100	0	0	7,730
NEW JERSEY								
Powhatan Renape	86,900	0	0	4,185	12,807	0	24,177	128,069
NEW MEXICO								
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos	16,000	0	0	0	2,552	0	0	18,552
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos								
Jicarilla Apache	13,860	0	0	0	1,540	0	0	15,400
Pueblo of Isleta								
Pueblo of Laguna	15,040				1,666	0	0	16,706
Pueblo of San Felipe						0	0	
Pueblo of Zuni	51,021	0	0	0	2,637	0	0	53,658
NEW YORK								
Seneca	55,822	0	0	0	5,646	0	0	61,468
St. Regis Mohawk	21,459	8,650			4,302		7,986	42,397
NORTH DAKOTA								
Devils Lake Sioux	314,447	8,742	0	30,189	29,140	0	60,000	442,518
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	274,400	8,000	0	0	31,187	0	27,000	340,587
Standing Rock Sioux	409,178	22,529	0	45,049	45,049	0	56,169	577,974
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	689,312	140,000	0	0	92,145	0	117,995	1,039,452
OKLAHOMA								
Apache	1,753	0	0	0	266	0	0	2,019
Cherokee	188,453	3,788	50,844	12,096	33,105	0	71,475	359,761
Cheyenne-Arapaho	15,000	0	0	0	900	0	700	16,600
Chickasaw	44,459 7/	0	7,528 8/	0	4,940	0	0	56,927
Choctaw	71,760	32,618	26,094 9/	0	14,497	0	0	144,969
Citizen Band Potawatomi	5,391	0	0	0	599	0	0	5,990
Comanche	18,130	0	1,252	0	248	0	408	20,038
Delaware	1,337	74	0	0	164	0	16	1,591
Kickapoo	1,937	0	987	0	32	0	0	2,956
Kiowa	13,146	0	6,573	0	2,191	0	0	21,910
Muscogee (Creek)	62,110	0	8,550	0	7,018	0	0	77,678
Osage	13,096	1,038	0	0	2,737	0	6,000	22,871
Otoe-Missouria	3,021	0	0	0	173	0	0	3,194
Pawnee	3,296	0	0	0	230	0	6	3,532
Sac and Fox	7,556	0	0	0	840	0	0	8,396
Seminole	15,000	2,000	0	0		0	0	17,000
Wichita	1,710	1,710	190	0	200	0	0	3,810
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Cheyenne River Sioux	216,300	0	0	0	20,850	0	2,504	239,654
Crow Creek Sioux	56,000	5,000	0	0	7,701	0	7,600	76,301
Lower Brule Sioux						4,478	11,193	15,671
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	400,879	20,471	0	20,471	68,237	10,000	82,045	602,103
Rosebud Sioux	449,458	4,833	0	0	40,999	0	55,000	550,290
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	136,096	137,000	0	0	10,900	0	2,895	286,891
Yankton Sioux							0	
UTAH								
Paiute	101,968	30,690	27,000	110,088	22,177	22,177	13,660	327,760
Ute (Uintah and Ouray)						12,220	12,220	
WASHINGTON								
Colville	152,252	39,254	0	14,449		0	7,385	213,340
Hoh	5,595	261	0	0	651	0	0	6,507
Jamestown Klallam	5,980	0	0	0	598	0	2,020	8,598
Kalispel	5,850	0	0	0	650	0	0	6,500
Lummi							32,000	
Makah								
Muckleshoot							2,141	
Nooksack	22,005	1,829	0	5,487	1,460	0	0	30,781
Port Gamble Klallam	15,709	0	0	0	1,708	1,366	0	18,783
Puyallup	79,900	2,000	0	0	10,500	0	12,900	105,300
Quileute							1,000	
Quinault							15,344	
Small Tribes Org. of W. WA							8,231	
S. Puget Intertribal Planning								
Spokane							8,138	
Suquamish	9,734	275		440			950	11,399
Swinomish							6,400	
Tulalip								
Upper Skagit							4,306	
Yakima								

1/ Data are those reported by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Data were provided voluntarily except carryover data, which were required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.81. Blank spaces in the columns indicate no data reported for the tribe or for the item. Because some tribes did not report, no overall total is given.

2/ Some figures were obtained from carryover and reallotment report due August 1, 1983, required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.81. Some figures are estimates; some are amounts up to which tribes requested to reserve funds for use in FY 1984.

3/ Some of these funds were used for cooling assistance benefits.

4/ Funds were used for heating assistance and cooling assistance benefits, with no differentiation between them.

5/ Figure is for heating assistance and cooling assistance benefits combined.

6/ No funds were planned to be carried over. Figure represents one uncashed check returned at end of program year.

7/ Funds were used for heating and heating crisis assistance benefits. There was no separate crisis assistance component.

8/ Cooling assistance program was state-funded by petroleum violation escrow funds.

9/ In addition to these funds, tribe spent $8,782 of tribal funds for fans for approximately 450 households.

Table G-4. LIHEAP heating assistance: Number of households, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	36,608 1/			
ALABAMA				
Mowa Band of Choctaws	433			
Poarch Band of Creeks	146	100	135	170
ALASKA				
Association of Village Council Presidents	1,682	525	675	725
Cook Inlet Native Association	530	100	950	1,500
Kenaitze	104	350	463	550
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	74	100	259	350
Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,369	290	501	1,068
Tlingit and Haida	936	250	511	525
ARIZONA				
Colorado River	36 3/	150	175	200
Gila River		50	75	125
Havasupai	16			
Hopi	181	120	175	265
Navajo	9,717	47	74	87
Papago	648	15	55	95
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	108	85	200	250
CALIFORNIA				
Berry Creek Rancheria	15			
Covelo (Round Valley)	100	80	160	240
Fort Bidwell Paiute	30		124	200
Hoopa Valley	114	100	120	140
Karok	131	95	115	135
Pala Mission	64	15	146	275
Pit River	154 4/			
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	466	80	150	230
Santa Ynez	47	50	65	100
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	12 3/		150	300
Southern Indian Health Council	57	70	130	130
Susanville Rancheria	19			
Tule River	64			
FLORIDA				
Seminole	43			

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
IDAHO				
Coeur d'Alene	89	33	67	260
Shoshone-Bannock (Fort Hall)	195	100	199	297
KANSAS				
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	54	87	225	405
LOUISIANA				
Houma	464		90	
MAINE				
Houlton Band of Maliseets	55	250	275	300
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	148	200	300	400
Penobscot	92	100	250	400
MASSACHUSETTS				
Mashpee Wampanoag	25			
MICHIGAN				
Grand Traverse Ottawa and Chippewa	113			
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	205	38	133	225
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	48	250	300	400
MONTANA				
Blackfeet	1,500	96	416	773
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	334	257	532	886
Crow	759	139	436	982
Fort Belknap	350	159		1,086
Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux)	788	480	500	1,057
Northern Cheyenne	480	245	438	796
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	887	54 5/	555 5/	952 5/
NEBRASKA				
Santee Sioux	20			

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
NEVADA				
Walker River Paiute	75	40	110	250
NEW JERSEY				
Powhatan Renape	158	450	550	700
NEW MEXICO				
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos	95	150	150	150
Jicarilla Apache	101	40		300
Pueblo of San Felipe	61			
Pueblo of Zuni	340	78	120	163
NEW YORK				
Seneca	182	350	400	400
St. Regis Mohawk	180	175		202
NORTH DAKOTA				
Devils Lake Sioux	255	196	762	1,370
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	314	315	841	1,298
Standing Rock Sioux	761	272	537	1,016
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	1,094	250	625	990
OKLAHOMA				
Apache	30			
Cherokee	778			
Cheyenne-Arapaho	158	60	95	200
Chickasaw	384 6/	90 7/		160 7/
Choctaw	886	25	81	300
Citizen Band Potawatomi	55	39	100	150
Comanche	115	90	135	250
Delaware	21	64	80	100
Kickapoo	23	13	66	140
Kiowa	271	19	65	97
Muscogee (Creek)	440		144	
Osage	129	60		150
Otoe-Missouria	48		59	
Pawnee	43			100
Sac and Fox	68	24	124	329
Seminole	250	75		150
Wichita	37	20	100	250

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Cheyenne River Sioux	440	62	401	721
Crow Creek Sioux	107	372	550	875
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	1,826	105	226	424
Rosebud Sioux	1,441	136	312	554
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	446	77	305	540
UTAH				
Paiute	200	239	510	797
WASHINGTON				
Colville	772	185	210	250
Hoh	17	155		310
Jamestown Klallam	20	60	296	386
Kalispel	22	206	275	366
Lummi	304			
Makah	192			
Muckleshoot	98			
Nooksack	110	25	40	75
Port Gamble Klallam	45	200	300	400
Puyallup	345	60	260	400
Quinault	174			
Suquamish	33			
Swinomish	86			
Yakima	859			

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations, except number of households assisted, which is required by 45 CFR 96.82. Names and data are absent for 32 tribes from which no report was received.

2/ Figures were provided by tribes; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for heating assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

3/ Data are for heating assistance and cooling assistance, with no differentiation between them.

4/ Figure represents households that received benefits for heating assistance, cooling assistance, emergency assistance (115 households combined), and wood provided by contract with suppliers (39 households).

5/ Figures represent benefits for regular households. HUD units received smaller benefits, as follows: Minimum = $11; Average = $220; Maximum = $476.

6/ Data are for heating assistance and cooling assistance combined.

7/ Tribe paid a flat rate of $90 to households using gas, electricity, and/or wood, and $160 to households using propane (liquefied petroleum gas).

Table G-5. LIHEAP heating assistance: Duration, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
ALABAMA		
Mowa Band of Choctaws		
Poarch Band of Creeks	November	May
ALASKA		
Association of Village Council Presidents	October	September
Cook Inlet Native Association	October	September
Kenaitze	December	April
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	October	September
Tanana Chiefs Conference	January	June
Tlingit and Haida	November	June
ARIZONA		
Colorado River	January	September
Gila River	November	May
Havasupai		
Hopi	October	September
Navajo	October	September
Papago	December	May
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	October	June
CALIFORNIA		
Berry Creek Rancheria		
Covelo (Round Valley)	May	July
Fort Bidwell Paiute	February	April
Hoopa Valley	February	March
Karok	January	January
Pala Mission	November	March
Pit River		
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	October	September
Santa Inez	December	January
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	October	April
Southern Indian Health Council	December	September
Susanville Rancheria		
Tule River		
FLORIDA		
Seminole		
IDAHO		
Coeur d'Alene	December	April
Shoshone-Bannock (Fort Hall)	November	February
KANSAS		
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	December	March
LOUISIANA		
Houma	May	May
MAINE		
Houlton Band of Maliseets	November	September
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	November	April
Penobscot	October	March
MASSACHUSETTS		
Mashpee Wampanoag		
MICHIGAN		
Grand Traverse Ottawa and Chippewa		
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	November	February
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	November	July
MONTANA		
Blackfeet	November	May
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	October	April
Crow	October	May
Fort Belknap	December	April
Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux)	October	June
Northern Cheyenne	October	May
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	October	May
NEBRASKA		
Santee Sioux		
NEVADA		
Walker River Paiute	March	May
NEW JERSEY		
Powhatan Renape	October	September

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
NEW MEXICO		
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos	November	March
Jicarilla Apache	January	September
Pueblo of San Felipe		
Pueblo of Zuni	November	February
NEW YORK		
Seneca	October	January
St. Regis Mohawk	October	January
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake Sioux	October	June
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	October	April
Standing Rock Sioux	November	June
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	January	June
OKLAHOMA		
Apache	December	March
Cherokee	December	May
Cheyenne-Arapaho	December	March
Chickasaw	December	April
Choctaw	November	September
Citizen Band Potawatomi	November	March
Comanche	December	March
Delaware	December	September
Kickapoo	January	March
Kiowa	November	April
Muscogee (Creek)	December	April
Osage	December	May
Otoe-Missouria	April	March
Pawnee	December	January
Sac and Fox	January	January
Seminole	January	
Wichita	November	November
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Cheyenne River Sioux	October	May
Crow Creek Sioux	November	April
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	October	March
Rosebud Sioux	October	April
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	December	March
UTAH		
Paiute	December	March
WASHINGTON		
Colville	December	September
Hoh	December	January
Jamestown Klallam	October	
Kalispel	December	March
Lummi		
Makah		
Muckleshoot		
Nooksack	October	September
Port Gamble Klallam	December	March
Puyallup	November	April
Quinault		
Suquamish		
Swinomish		
Yakima		

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Names and data are absent for 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-6. LIHEAP heating assistance: Eligibility criteria, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Other
ALABAMA						
Mowa Band of Choctaws						
Poarch Band of Creeks	116				Yes	Yes
ALASKA						
Association of Village Council Presidents	157					
Cook Inlet Native Association	160	Yes				Yes
Kenaitze	169	Yes				
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	157	Yes				Yes
Tanana Chiefs Conference	169					
Tlingit and Haida	169	Yes				
ARIZONA						
Colorado River	150					
Gila River	150				Yes	
Havasupai						
Hopi	130					
Navajo	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Papago	150					Yes
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	125	Yes			Yes	
CALIFORNIA						
Berry Creek Rancheria						
Covelo (Round Valley)	150				Yes	
Fort Bidwell Paiute	162				Yes	
Hoopa Valley	96	Yes				
Karok	168				Yes	
Pala Mission	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	103				Yes	
Santa Ynez	162		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	116					
Southern Indian Health Council	150					
Susanville Rancheria						
Tule River						
FLORIDA						
Seminole						
IDAHO						
Coeur d'Alene	125	Yes				
Shoshone-Bannock (Fort Hall)	150	Yes				

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Other
KANSAS						
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	147					Yes
LOUISIANA						
Houma	125		Yes		Yes	
MAINE						
Houlton Band of Maliseets	125				Yes	
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	100	Yes				
Penobscot	150					
MASSACHUSETTS						
Mashpee Wampanoag						
MICHIGAN						
Grand Traverse Ottawa and Chippewa						
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	125	Yes				
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	150				Yes	
MONTANA						
Blackfeet	150	Yes			Yes	
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	150	Yes				
Crow	150					Yes
Fort Belknap	150	Yes			Yes	
Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux)	150					Yes
Northern Cheyenne	150	Yes				
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	125					Yes
NEVADA						
Walker River	150				Yes	
NEW JERSEY						
Powhatan Renape	179				Yes	
NEW MEXICO						
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos	136					
Jicarilla Apache			Yes	Yes		Yes
Pueblo of San Felipe						
Pueblo of Zuni	125		Yes	Yes	Yes	

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Other
NEW YORK						
Seneca	158				Yes	
St. Regis Mohawk	158				Yes	
NORTH DAKOTA						
Devils Lake Sioux	150	Yes				
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Standing Rock Sioux	150	Yes				
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	150				Yes	
OKLAHOMA						
Apache	99		Yes			Yes
Cherokee	109		Yes			Yes
Cheyenne-Arapaho	124				Yes	
Chickasaw						
Choctaw	136		Yes			
Citizen Band Potawatomi	150					Yes
Comanche	100		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Delaware	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kickapoo	110				Yes	Yes
Kiowa	136		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Muscogee (Creek)	150		Yes			
Osage	128		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Otoe-Missouria	109		Yes			
Pawnee	109				Yes	Yes
Sac and Fox	136					
Seminole	100		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wichita	100		Yes	Yes		
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Cheyenne River Sioux	150	Yes				
Crow Creek Sioux	150				Yes	
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	150		Yes			
Rosebud Sioux	150	Yes				
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	150					
UTAH						
Paiute	100					

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Other
WASHINGTON						
Colville	150					
Hoh	150					
Jamestown Klallam	150					
Kalispel	150					
Lummi						
Makah						
Muckleshoot					Yes	
Nooksack	150					
Port Gamble Klallam	113					
Puyallup	81					
Quinault						
Suquamish						
Swinomish						
Yakima						

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Names and data are absent for 32 tribes from which no report was received.

133

Table G-7. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	5,547 1/			
ALASKA				
Association of Village Council Presidents	6	263	313	363
Cook Inlet Native Association	186	100	280	800
Kenaitze	3	175	333	500
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	110	250	570	650
Tlingit and Haida	6 3/	95	314	638
ARIZONA				
Colorado River	14	13	116	194
Gila River	55	50	250	500
Hopi	19	56	120	462
Navajo	279	81	104	104
Papago	245	14	128	150
CALIFORNIA				
Covelo (Round Valley)	100 4/	80	120	160
Hoopa Valley	3	115	118	120
Karok	50	50	75	100
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	150 4/	80	150	230
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	22		150	300
IDAHO				
Coeur d'Alene	32	50	63	150
MAINE				
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	46			200
Penobscot	7			50
MICHIGAN				
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan		42	161	200
MONTANA				
Blackfeet		200	200	200
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	112	30	80	100
Crow	90	104	120	136
Fort Belknap	8	150	697	1,239
Northern Cheyenne	126	6	65	200
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	30			250

154

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
NEW YORK				
St. Regis Mohawk	84	50		100
NORTH DAKOTA				
Devils Lake Sioux	24	8	120	200
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	44	200		
Standing Rock Sioux	148	150	150	150
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	800	50	250	450
OKLAHOMA				
Cherokee	2			
Choctaw	225	25	108	300
Delaware	3			
Osage		60		150
Seminole	25	75		150
Wichita	27	20	100	250
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Crow Creek Sioux	104	50	50	50
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	1,826	105	226	424
Rosebud Sioux	57	50	85	100
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	10	20	50	200
UTAH				
Paiute	154	200	200	200
WASHINGTON				
Colville	258	50	150	200
Hoh	3	87	87	87
Nooksack	29		30	75
Puyallup	25	60	75	100

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations, except number of households assisted, which is required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82. Tribes that indicated they offered a winter crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

2/ Figures were provided by tribes; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for winter crisis assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

3/ Assistance consisted of furnace repairs.

4/ Figure is total number of households assisted by winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined.

Table G-8. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Duration, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
ALASKA		
Association of Village Council Presidents	December	September
Cook Inlet Native Association	October	September
Kenaitze	December	December
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	October	September
Tlingit and Haida	November	June
ARIZONA		
Colorado River	January	September
Gila River	November	May
Hopi	October	September
Navajo	February	September
Papago	December	May
CALIFORNIA		
Covelo (Round Valley)	June	June
Hoopa Valley	February	March
Karok	January	January
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	October	September
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	October	April
IDAHO		
Coeur d'Alene	December	April
MAINE		
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	January	June
Penobscot	January	September
MICHIGAN		
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	November	February
MONTANA		
Blackfeet	November	April
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	January	September
Crow	April	August
Fort Belknap	December	July
Northern Cheyenne	February	July
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	October	September
NEW YORK		
St. Regis Mohawk	October	December

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake Sioux	October	June
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	October	September
Standing Rock Sioux	October	June
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	March	June
OKLAHOMA		
Cherokee	December	May
Choctaw	November	April
Delaware	December	September
Osage	December	May
Seminole	January	March
Wichita	November	April
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Crow Creek Sioux	December	April
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	November	March
Rosebud Sioux	October	March
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	December	March
UTAH		
Paiute	October	March
WASHINGTON		
Colville	December	September
Hoh	December	June
Nooksack	October	September
Puyallup	November	April

---

[1] Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a winter crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-9. LIHEAP winter crisis assistance: Eligibility criteria, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Exhaust regular benefits	Other
ALASKA							
Association of Village Council Presidents	157				Yes	Yes	
Cook Inlet Native Association	160	Yes					Yes
Kenaitze	169	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	157	Yes					Yes
Tlingit and Haida	169	Yes					Yes
ARIZONA							
Colorado River	150	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Gila River	150	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Hopi	130				Yes	Yes	Yes
Navajo		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papago	150						
CALIFORNIA							
Covelo (Round Valley)	150				Yes		
Hoopa Valley	96	Yes			Yes		
Karok	168				Yes	Yes	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	103				Yes	Yes	
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	116	Yes				Yes	
IDAHO							
Coeur d'Alene	125				Yes	Yes	Yes
MAINE							
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	100	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Penobscot	150				Yes	Yes	
MICHIGAN							
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan							
MONTANA							
Blackfeet	150	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	150				Yes	Yes	
Crow	150					Yes	Yes
Fort Belknap	150				Yes	Yes	
Northern Cheyenne	125	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Salish and Kootenai (Flathead)	125						Yes

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Exhaust regular benefits	Other
NEW YORK							
St. Regis Mohawk	158				Yes		
NORTH DAKOTA							
Devils Lake Sioux	150	Yes				Yes	
Fort Berthold (Three Affiliated)	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standing Rock Sioux	150	Yes				Yes	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	150				Yes	Yes	
OKLAHOMA							
Cherokee	124		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Choctaw	136				Yes		
Delaware	100						
Osage	128		Yes	Yes	Yes		
Seminole	100						
Wichita	100		Yes	Yes			
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Crow Creek Sioux	65				Yes	Yes	
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	150						
Rosebud Sioux	150	Yes			Yes	Yes	
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	150					Yes	
UTAH							
Paiute	100						Yes
WASHINGTON							
Colville	125				Yes	Yes	
Hoh	150				Yes		Yes
Nooksack	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Puyallup					Yes	Yes	

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a winter crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-10. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	466 1/			
ARIZONA				
Colorado River	6	50	97	152
CALIFORNIA				
Covelo (Round Valley)	100 3/	80	120	160
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	150 3/	80	150	230
Sherwood Valley Rancheria			150	300
OKLAHOMA				
Cherokee	98 4/			
Choctaw	110 5/	25	60	300
Wichita	2	20	100	250

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations, except number of households assisted, which is required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82. Tribes that indicated they offered a summer crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

2/ Figures were provided by tribes; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for summer crisis assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

3/ Figure is total number of households assisted by winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance combined.

4/ Assistance consisted of fans purchased for elderly households.

5/ Some fans were included.

Table G-11. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Duration, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
ARIZONA		
Colorado River	April	September
CALIFORNIA		
Covelo (Round Valley)	June	September
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	May	September
Sherwood Valley Rancheria		
OKLAHOMA		
Cherokee	August	August
Choctaw	May	September
Wichita	May	May

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a summer crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-12. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Eligibility criteria, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Exhaust regular benefits
ARIZONA						
Colorado River	150	Yes			Yes	Yes
CALIFORNIA						
Covelo (Round Valley)	150				Yes	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	103				Yes	Yes
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	116	Yes				Yes
OKLAHOMA						
Cherokee	124		Yes		Yes	Yes
Choctaw	136				Yes	
Wichita	100		Yes	Yes		

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a summer crisis assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-13. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Number of households assisted, and minimum, average, and maximum benefits, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Minimum benefit (in dollars)	Average benefit 2/ (in dollars)	Maximum benefit (in dollars)
Total	2,395 1/			
ALABAMA				
Poarch Band of Creeks	25	100	135	170
ARIZONA				
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	15	90	100	200
CALIFORNIA				
Covelo (Round Valley)	100	50	120	160
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	150	80	150	230
KANSAS				
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	23	78	106	159
LOUISIANA				
Houma	464		90	
OKLAHOMA				
Cherokee	778			
Chickasaw	3/			
Choctaw	487	25	54	300
Comanche	20	60	100	165
Kickapoo	15	55	170	201
Kiowa	94	22	70	80
Muscogee (Creek)	171		50	
Wichita	2	20	150	250
UTAH				
Paiute	45	600	600	600

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations, except number of households assisted, which is required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82. Tribes that indicated they offered a cooling assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

2/ Figures were provided by tribes; some are estimates. Figures are not necessarily the result obtained by dividing dollars for cooling assistance benefits by number of households assisted.

3/ Data for heating assistance and cooling assistance were combined and could not be separated. Cooling assistance data are presented with heating assistance data.

Table G-14. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Duration, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
ALABAMA		
Poarch Band of Creeks	June	September
ARIZONA		
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	June	August
CALIFORNIA		
Covelo (Round Valley)	August	September
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	October	September
KANSAS		
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	July	September
LOUISIANA		
Houma	May	May
OKLAHOMA		
Cherokee	July	July
Chickasaw		
Choctaw	May	September
Comanche	June	July
Kickapoo	June	August
Kiowa	June	August
Muscogee (Creek)	July	July
Wichita	May	May
UTAH		
Paiute	June	March

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a cooling assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-15. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Eligibility criteria, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing tenants	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Must have unpaid bill or shut-off notice	Medical necessity	Other
ALABAMA							
Poarch Band of Creeks	116				Yes		Yes
ARIZONA							
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	125	Yes			Yes		
CALIFORNIA							
Covelo (Round Valley)	150				Yes	Yes	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	103				Yes		
KANSAS							
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	147		Yes	Yes			Yes
LOUISIANA							
Houma	125		Yes			Yes	
OKLAHOMA							
Cherokee	100		Yes				Yes
Chickasaw							
Choctaw	136		Yes				
Comanche	100		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kickapoo	110				Yes		
Kiowa	136		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Muscogee (Creek)	150		Yes				
Wichita	100		Yes	Yes			
UTAH							
Paiute	100						

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a cooling assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-16. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Number of households assisted, and maximum amount per household, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of households assisted	Maximum amount per household (in dollars)
Total	2,517 1/	
ALASKA		
Association of Village Council Presidents	90	1,200
Cook Inlet Native Association	440	750
Tanana Chiefs Conference	111	1,000
ARIZONA		
Hopi	21	500
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	2	400
CALIFORNIA		
Hoopa Valley	4	110
Karok	50	
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	300	130
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	3	300
MAINE		
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	15	1,500
MONTANA		
Blackfeet		1,100
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	22	500
Crow	80	1,000
Fort Belknap	12	550
NEW JERSEY		
Powhatan Renape	20	1,000
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake Sioux	47	500
Standing Rock Sioux	44	1,000
OKLAHOMA		
Cherokee	11	1,000
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	1,200	200
UTAH		
Paiute	11	1,000
WASHINGTON		
Colville	24	1,000
Nooksack	10	1,500

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations, except number of households assisted, which is required by regulation at 45 CFR 96.82. Tribes that indicated they offered a weatherization assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-17. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Duration, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	First month to receive benefits	Last month to apply for benefits
ALASKA		
Association of Village Council Presidents	October	September
Cook Inlet Native Association	October	September
Tanana Chiefs Conference	May	March
ARIZONA		
Hopi	October	August
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	October	April
CALIFORNIA		
Hoopa Valley	February	March
Karok	January	September
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	October	September
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	October	September
MAINE		
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	August	September
MONTANA		
Blackfeet		
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	October	September
Crow	October	May
Fort Belknap	October	May
NEW JERSEY		
Powhatan Renape	October	September
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake Sioux	October	September
Standing Rock Sioux	November	May
OKLAHOMA		
Cherokee	December	December
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	February	September
UTAH		
Paiute	October	September
WASHINGTON		
Colville		September
Nooksack	November	August

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a weatherization assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Table G-18. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Eligibility criteria, by Indian tribe or tribal organization, fiscal year 1983 1/

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for renters	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing	Medical necessity	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Other
ALASKA							
Association of Village Council Presidents	168						Yes
Cook Inlet Native Association	160		Yes				
Tanana Chiefs Conference	125	Yes					
ARIZONA							
Hopi	130		Yes				
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	125		Yes				
CALIFORNIA							
Hoopa Valley	96		Yes				
Karok	168						Yes
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	103	Yes					
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	116						
MAINE							
Passamaquoddy--Pleasant Point	100		Yes				
MONTANA							
Blackfeet	150	Yes	Yes				
Chippewa-Cree (Rocky Boy's)	150	Yes	Yes				
Crow	150	Yes					
Fort Belknap	150						
NEW JERSEY							
Powhatan Renape	125						
NORTH DAKOTA							
Devils Lake Sioux	100	Yes	Yes				
Standing Rock Sioux	150		Yes				
OKLAHOMA							
Cherokee	124				Yes		

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Maximum income for 4-person household as a percent of poverty	Restricted eligibility for renters	Restricted eligibility for subsidized housing	Medical necessity	Must be elderly	Must be handicapped	Other
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Oglala Sioux (Pine Ridge)	150				Yes		
UTAH							
Paiute	100						
WASHINGTON							
Colville	150	Yes					
Nooksack	150		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

1/ Data are based on information provided voluntarily by Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Tribes that indicated they offered a weatherization assistance program are listed in the table. Those that indicated they did not are omitted. Also omitted are 32 tribes from which no report was received.

Appendix H

TERRITORIAL PROGRAMS

Section 2604(b) of the LIHEAP statute provides for direct Low Income Home Energy Assistance grants to American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

In addition, section 501 of Pub. L. 95-134, the Omnibus Territories Act, authorizes federal agencies to consolidate grants (except grants used to make direct payments to individuals) to the territorial governments of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands. These insular areas may use consolidated grant funds for any purpose or purposes authorized under any of the grant programs that have been consolidated and to which the insular area is entitled. Regulations published at 45 CFR Part 97 on December 16, 1982 (47 FR 56466) authorize consolidation of fourteen Department of Health and Human Services formula and block grant programs, including the seven HHS block grants. Thus, five of the six territories eligible for LIHEAP funds may choose to receive these funds separately under LIHEAP, or to apply for a grant consolidating LIHEAP and one or more of the other named programs. The summary of the regulations explains that they are "based on the premise that it is in the public and insular area interest to provide the insular areas with the maximum flexibility allowed by the statute in order to minimize their administrative burden and ensure that federal funds are available for use in a manner determined most appropriate by the insular area."

Table H-1 shows FY 1983 LIHEAP territorial allotments, and Table H-2 shows the number of households receiving FY 1983 home energy assistance in each territory. Summaries of the FY 1983 territorial programs follow.

American Samoa

American Samoa subsidized the energy costs of eligible households, making payments to the electrical generating vendor on behalf of the eligible households. No funds were transferred to or consolidated with other block grants.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico received 86.7% of the LIHEAP funds allotted to territories in FY 1983. It assisted all households which had incomes under both 150% of the poverty level and 60% of the median income of Puerto Rico, and which

were recipients of public assistance, including Old Age, Blind, and Disabled and AFDC. It made single payments for utility expenses in the form of a direct payment to eligible households. No funds were transferred to or consolidated with other block grants.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The Northern Mariana Islands operated a single energy assistance program and made vendor payments to the public utility agency on behalf of eligible applicant households. The annual incomes of eligible applicant households ranged from $0 to $4,352. No funds were transferred to or consolidated with other block grants.

Guam

Guam consolidated its LIHEAP grant under its Social Services Block Grant.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consolidated its LIHEAP grant under its Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.

Virgin Islands of the United States

The Virgin Islands assisted applicant households which had incomes under 150% of the poverty income guidelines and which were recipients of public assistance. Payments on behalf of eligible applicant households were made to the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority. No funds were transferred to or consolidated with other block grants.

Table H-1. LIHEAP: Territorial allotments, by territory, in dollars, fiscal year 1983

Territory	Allotment
Total	$2,671,603
American Samoa	42,567
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	2,316,638
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	32,415
Guam	93,328
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	98,403
U.S. Virgin Islands	88,252

Table H-2. LIHEAP: Number of households receiving home energy assistance, by territory, fiscal year 1983

Territory	Households assisted
Total	91,666
American Samoa	4,728
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	86,069
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	146
Guam 1/	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 2/	
U.S. Virgin Islands	723

1/ Consolidated LIHEAP funds under Social Services Block Grant.
2/ Consolidated LIHEAP funds under Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.

ENERGY CRISIS INTERVENTION

States generally regard a home energy crisis as a situation in which a household is without heat or is in danger of being without heat.[1] Home energy crises gained recognition as a problem for low income households as a result of price increases brought on by the 1973 oil embargo. In response, the federal government funded relatively small programs through the Community Services Administration to provide winter-time energy crisis assistance. Since then, the federal government has funded larger energy assistance programs. In FY 1983, the range of energy assistance activities included energy crisis intervention, home heating and cooling subsidies, low cost weatherization, and other energy related home repairs provided under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

The types of energy crisis intervention provided in the earliest programs were still the heart of crisis assistance in FY 1983. At the same time, the provision of energy crisis intervention became more diversified. This diversity reflects the states' flexibility in defining and designing energy crisis intervention under the block grant, and the need to address complex factors of the 1980s. Examples of such diversity are briefly noted below:

- Nearly all states made some provision for handling LIHEAP households faced with home energy crises. As in the past, states intervened in both fuel-related and nonfuel-related home energy crises. Crisis intervention was usually provided through separately administered LIHEAP crisis assistance programs. To a lesser extent, crisis intervention was also provided through some regular heating or weatherization assistance programs.

- Most states limited crisis assistance to those households without heat or in immediate danger of losing heat (e.g., households having utility shutoff notices). However, at least one state treated a high energy burden as a fuel payment crisis whether or not a shutoff notice had been received by a household.

- A number of states integrated their crisis and heating assistance programs by targeting crisis fuel assistance to households that were eligible for regular heating assistance. Other states targeted crisis fuel assistance to households that were not eligible for regular heating assistance.

- Unlike the earlier programs, a number of crisis programs operated year-round instead of only several months in the winter. In addition, a number of crisis programs operated past April or May to serve households facing utility shutoffs in states where such shutoffs were prohibited during the winter months.

---

[1] Because summer or cooling crisis assistance was provided by only a few states, to a small number of households, in FY 1983, this appendix concentrates on winter crisis assistance.

- At least one state limited crisis assistance to community-wide weather related and supply shortage emergencies.[2] Most states provided crisis assistance for a variety of home energy crises.
- Some states limited their crisis assistance benefits to either financial or in-kind crisis assistance. A number of states used both forms of assistance. For example, Oregon provided: (1) emergency assistance payments, (2) space heaters, oil tanks, blankets, sleeping bags, or warm clothing, (3) minor repair of furnace, heater, stovepipe, chimney, or fuel lines (excluding hot water heaters), or broken windows in a major living space, and (4) emergency lodging due to loss of home heat.
- Some states assisted a household with only one fuel payment crisis during the winter, while other states assisted a household with more than one fuel payment crisis during the winter.

The purpose of this appendix is to clarify the diverse nature of energy crisis intervention as provided by states under LIHEAP. Under the block grant, HHS has not burdened states with definitions and guidelines pertaining to permissable and prohibited activities. Consequently, the energy crisis intervention activities described in this appendix are based on the states' interpretations of the LIHEAP statute. The following topics are discussed:

- Dimensions of the problem,
- Past federal responses,
- Available resources,
- LIHEAP program characteristics,
- Energy crisis prevention, and
- Limitations of crisis assistance statistics.

Dimensions of the Problem

We do not have good national data on the number of households experiencing a home energy crisis in FY 1983. However, we have estimates of the number of households without heat for one or more days during the colder winter in

---

[2] Some states used the terms "crisis" and "emergency" interchangeably, while other states did not. The terms are used interchangeably in this appendix.

FY 1982 by type of home energy crisis.[3] The estimates are derived from responses to questions which HHS sponsored on the 1982-1983 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (see Appendix B). The estimates below should be viewed with caution as there is only limited survey experience with these types of questions. In addition, the estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors inherent in household surveys such as the Residential Energy Consumption Survey.[4]

Preliminary estimates indicate that of the households reporting loss of heat for one or more days during October 1981 - April 1982:

- 1.3 million (± 0.4 million) households were unable to pay for fuel or utilities.[5] Of these households, 1.0 million (± 0.4 million) or 78% (± 13%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level (i.e., poverty thresholds).[6] As suggested by several utility studies, the nonpayment of utility bills is not always a result of financial difficulties. A bibliography of selected studies on residential utility arrearages and disconnections is included at the end of this appendix, in Exhibit I-1.

- 4.2 (± 0.8) million households had their heating system broken or under repair. Of these households, 1.3 (± 0.4) million or 30% (± 8%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level.

- 0.7 (± 0.3) million households' landlords did not provide heat. Of these households, 0.5 (± 0.2) million or 73% (± 18%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level.

---

[3] The period of October 1981 - April 1982 was 13% colder than the period of October 1982 - April 1983, and was 6% colder than normal.

[4] Any statistic derived from a sample survey is an estimated value subject to sampling variability, i.e., the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. A statistic's standard error is the measure of sampling variability. The value in parentheses after each statistic on this page and on the next page represents two standard errors on each side of the sample value. One can be confident that, approximately 95% of the time, a population value falls within two standard errors of the sample value. A population value is the actual value that would be obtained if one surveyed an entire population instead of a sample.

[5] On the March 1984 supplement of the Current Population Survey, HHS sponsored a question asking whether a household had been without heat for one or more days between October 1, 1983 and the interview date, due to inability to pay its utility or fuel bill. The data indicated that an estimated 1.4 million households had been without heat due to inability to pay.

[6] Fuel payment crisis households comprised 4% of all households below 150% of the poverty level. Households below 150% of the poverty level comprised 27% of all households in 1981.

- 0.8 (± 0.3) million households had no fuel available. Of these households, 0.3 (± 0.2) million or 43% (± 19%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level.
- 1.0 (± 0.4) million households experienced some other condition (usually specified as a power outage). Of these households, 0.2 (± 0.1) million or 24% (± 15%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level.
- An unduplicated total of 7.3 (± 1.0) million households experienced one or more types of the above home energy crises. Of these households, 3.0 (± 0.6) million or 40% (± 6%) had incomes below 150% of the poverty level.

The estimates indicate that the loss of home heat does not affect only low income households. As would be expected, low income households appear to be at higher risk for loss of heat due to fuel payment and landlord problems than is the general population. Estimates from the March 1984 CPS indicate that households with fuel payment problems had more members (especially children), fewer elderly members, and lower incomes than other low income households, as described in Part One of this report.

Past Federal Responses[7]

Assistance with home energy costs has been provided to low income households for a number of years through federally funded, basic needs grants (primarily Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income) and direct housing subsidy programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture. However, the federal government's initial involvement with energy crisis assistance began in response to the 1973 oil embargo.

FY 1974 - FY 1976[8]

The federal government's first response to the energy problems of low income households came from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the predecessor agency of the former Community Services Administration (CSA). In late 1973, OEO granted $478,000 to community action agencies in Maine for a pilot project, known as Project FUEL. In 1974, Congress amended the

---

[7] Only those programs specifically designated as energy crisis assistance programs are considered here. Although not specifically or solely intended as energy crisis assistance programs, other federal programs have been used in the past to help low income households with fuel payment problems, e.g., Title IV-A Emergency Assistance and Title XX Social Services of the Social Security Act, and Title III State and Community Programs on Aging of the Older Americans Act.

[8] Material derived from Congressional Research Service paper entitled, A Brief History of Low Income Energy Assistance, September 1980; and CSA Instruction 6143-1a, "Emergency Energy Conservation Program," June 1976.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to add a new program entitled "Emergency Energy Conservation Services" (EECS). The program included a broad array of energy related activities, including home weatherization and crisis intervention activities.[9] Crisis intervention for low income households was aimed at preventing hardship or danger to health due to utility shutoff or lack of fuel. Crisis intervention included grants, loans, fuel vouchers or stamp programs, or payment guarantees; mediation with utility companies or fuel suppliers and financial counseling; and maintenance of emergency fuel supplies, warm clothing, and blankets. As directed by CSA, crisis intervention was to be provided only in cases of extreme crisis when other service networks could not respond.

FY 1977 - FY 1979[10]

The severe 1976-1977 winter resulted in Congress providing $200 million in FY 1977 supplemental appropriations to CSA for a nationwide Special Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP). Intended as a one-time-only emergency measure, SCIP provided grants to states to aid households with incomes below 125 percent of the poverty income guidelines (these guidelines were also used for the FY 1978 and FY 1979 CSA programs). Priority was to be given to persons 65 years or older. In addition to income eligibility, SCIP regulations required that households have large unpaid fuel or utility bills which resulted in utility shutoff, threat of shutoff, or inability to obtain delivery of fuel, or that households be in dire financial need because of their prior payment of such bills. Assistance was limited to $250 per household paid directly to the household's home energy supplier for outstanding fuel and utility bills. In the case of a household suffering financial hardship as the result of paying such bills, a single payment of $50 could be made to the household, with up to $200 being paid to the household's home energy supplier as a credit for future service.

Congress provided $200 million in FY 1978 to CSA for a somewhat different crisis intervention program--the Emergency Energy Assistance Program (EEAP). In contrast to SCIP, EEAP was not a formula grant program. At the direction of the Office of Management and Budget, CSA was initially required to make grants only on the basis of whether states or areas within states were declared by the Director of CSA to have experienced an energy related emergency after January 1, 1978.[11] EEAP aided income eligible households and categorically eligible households (persons over 60 years old who received Supplemental Security Income), with priority given to persons facing life threatening situations and persons 60 years or older. Unlike its predecessor program, EEAP limited assistance to unpaid home energy bills or other emergency energy needs for which the household lacked financial resources. There was no provision for fuel vendor credits. Financial assistance was limited to $250 per household. Other types of EEAP assistance included blankets and warm clothing, temporary loan of space heaters, emergency furnace repairs, temporary shelter, nutrition, health and other supportive services, replacement of broken window panes, and temporary/emergency repairs to housing otherwise unfit for habitation.

---

[9] Congress appropriated $16.5 million for this program in FY 1975 and $27.5 million in FY 1976. Appropriations grew to $110 million in FY 1977 and dropped to $65.5 million in FY 1978. Most of these funds were used for weatherization. In FY 1979, Congress funded the Department of Energy exclusively for low income weatherization.

[10] Material derived from Senate Report on the Home Energy Assistance Act, Report No. 96-378, October 25, 1979; The Urban Institute (Working Paper 1197-07), Emergency Energy Assistance Programs: SCIP and EEAP Service Relative to Need and the Impact of State Policies on Service in SCIP, October 1979; and the June 1981 Congressional Budget Office study, Low-Income Energy Assistance: Issues and Options.

Congress provided $200 million in FY 1979 to CSA for the Crisis Intervention Program (CIP). CSA regulations stated that $15 million were to be allocated by formula among states and areas with a certain minimum heating degree day average. Additional short-term funds were available for parts of the country which were declared winter related disaster areas by the federal government. Additional funds were also available to states and localities which met certain conditions.[12] Assistance was limited to income eligible households facing life or health threatening energy crises, and thus required that the household either had received a utility shutoff notice or, in the case of unregulated fuels, had less than a week's supply of fuel. Like EEAP, CIP provided assistance to households in the form of crisis supplies and services as well as through vendor payments.

FY 1980

Reflecting sharp increases in fuel oil prices and congressional discussions of a crude oil windfall profits tax, Congress increased FY 1980 funding for low income energy assistance to $1.6 billion. This larger appropriation marked the transition of energy assistance from its original focus on energy crisis intervention toward a broader approach of providing fuel subsidies to prevent fuel payment emergencies. CSA received $400 million of the funds to administer the Energy Crisis Assistance Program (ECAP). ECAP served households with incomes below 125 percent of the poverty income guidelines or households headed by an SSI recipient, and provided fuel vendor payments, cash, and consumer goods to households.

---

[11] An energy related emergency was defined as "any action or condition which would endanger the health and/or cause severe hardship to eligible low-income individuals and households through the lack of fuel or energy supply needed for adequate warmth and household needs." (Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 46, March 8, 1978, p. 9477.)

[12] The conditions included a governor declaring a winter related energy emergency, state funds being spent on crisis intervention, fuel prices rising in an area due to short supplies, the price of a major fuel or utility service in an area jumping by 20% or more since May 20, 1978, or unusually cold weather, as determined by heating degree days.

HHS received the remaining $1.2 billion, of which $400 million were earmarked for direct cash payments for Supplemental Security Income recipients and $800 million were made available as Energy Allowance Program (EAP) block grants to the states. EAP funds could be used for energy crisis assistance by new energy assistance programs created by the states or by supplementing the ECAP funds. The HHS funding represented the first time that energy assistance funds were not earmarked for crisis assistance. A large portion of the EAP funds used for heating assistance were provided by states as automatic payments to households on other assistance programs.

FY 1981

Given an appropriation of $1.85 billion, the entire FY 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) was administered by HHS. A transfer of $89.4 million was made to CSA for its Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP).[13] LIEAP funds were used primarily to subsidize home heating and medically necessary home cooling costs. In addition to ECIP, crisis assistance was also authorized under LIEAP whereby states had the option to reserve up to three percent of their funds granted by HHS for "weather related and supply shortage emergencies." A number of states requested and received waivers from HHS to reserve more than three percent.

FY 1982

The Omnibus Budget Reconcilation Act of 1981 consolidated federal administration for low income energy assistance in HHS with the establishment of LIHEAP as a block grant program for FY 1982-1984.[14] Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute provided that, of the funds available to it, a state was to reserve for energy crisis intervention "a reasonable amount based on data from prior years." Section 2603(1) of the statute defined "energy crisis intervention" as [action taken to ameliorate] "weather-related and supply shortage emergencies." States interpreted this definition in a variety of ways consistent with the flexibility they have under the block grant to design their own programs. In comparison to the FY 1980 and 1981 energy assistance programs, states now had the advantage of allocating LIHEAP resources among a range of energy assistance uses based on their own assessment of the needs of their citizens.

---

[13] CSA designed ECIP to complement LIEAP. ECIP funds were used for providing financial and in-kind assistance (including the installation of alternative energy sources) to crisis households and for ensuring households access to energy assistance programs. In addition, ECIP funds were used to support community mobilization, planning, and education related to the energy needs of low income households.

[14] As of October 1, 1981, CSA, an independent federal agency, was replaced by the establishment of the Office of Community Services (OCS) as an operating division within HHS, in accordance with sections 676(a) and 683(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconcilation Act of 1981.

Available Resources

For FY 1983, states used an estimated $192 million of LIHEAP funds to assist households in energy crisis situations. We do not have good national data on the amount of nonfederal and other federal funds available for energy crisis intervention. However, the total amount of funds available from the sources described below was small in comparison to the LIHEAP funds, although non-cash assistance can play a major role in alleviating crisis situations.

Other Federal Resources

Emergency assistance grants under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act were available in some states to AFDC and certain needy non-AFDC families facing crisis situations, including loss of utility and fuel services. At least one state, Michigan, used its regular Title IV-A funds to assist eligible AFDC households experiencing a fuel payment crisis. In addition, funds available under Title III of the Older Americans Act may have been used for emergency payment of fuel bills. Finally, Community Services Block Grant funds were available for households facing crisis situations.

Nonfederal Resources

In the last several years, various agencies have been created within public service commissions to help households resolve payment problems with their utility companies. A number of public service commissions have issued regulations concerning: (1) due process requirements relating to the collection of unpaid home utility bills, (2) restrictions on winter-time service terminations, (3) provisions for customers to dispute billing and collection activities, (4) level billing or budget plans to help prevent payment problems, and (5) time-payment arrangements for overdue bills. Such protections further assist households in energy crisis situations involving regulated utility companies. In addition, some states have housing courts to assist renters with landlord problems that can include inadequate heat.

Although the number of state-funded energy assistance programs has decreased over the last several years, several of these programs provided crisis assistance to eligible households.[15] In addition, we know of at least one instance in which municipal funds were available to assist eligible households in energy crisis situations.

Traditionally, community resources have been used to assist households in various crisis situations. In at least one state, Minnesota, local emergency plans were established to coordinate such local resources in responding to emergencies that included household energy crises. Minnesota's FY 1983 LIHEAP plan indicated that its counties were to have local emergency plans that defined such emergencies and described how local agencies would coordinate local resources to assist households in emergency situations. Through such plans, 24-hour emergency contact was available to aid households in obtaining shelter and emergency deliveries of heating fuel. The plans typically involved the coordination of the following types of local resources: (1) county and community-level programs and volunteer programs prepared to handle emergencies, (2) local offices of emergency services (e.g., Department of Public Safety), (3) sheriffs' offices, (4) churches, schools, armories, and other facilities to assure the availability of food and shelter, and (5) home energy suppliers.

---

[15] Decrease in state-funded programs is noted in Cleveland State University report entitled Energy Assistance Programs in the 50 States--1981 Survey Update.

A fairly new source of nonfederal funds for energy crisis assistance is private energy assistance programs that typically have been sponsored by utility companies to assist households facing utility shutoffs. These programs are described in Appendix J.

LIHEAP Program Characteristics

The design of LIHEAP crisis assistance reflects in part the influence of predecessor crisis intervention programs administered by CSA. However, the design also reflects diversity due to the influence of two factors. First, states have expanded their crisis assistance activities to deal with several situations (such as utility shutoff moratoria, availability of regular heating assistance, or the availability of private energy assistance programs) that typically did not exist for the earlier crisis assistance programs. At the same time, states have exercised their flexibility under the block grant to design LIHEAP programs based on their own assessments of the needs of their citizens.

Following are descriptions of some key program features which states chose in designing LIHEAP crisis assistance. The range of state approaches generally refers to FY 1983 program design decisions. In some instances, FY 1984 state practices are also noted.

Designation of Home Energy Crises

In FY 1983, nearly all states provided some type of crisis intervention, although not necessarily through separate crisis assistance programs. Home energy crises designated for LIHEAP assistance were either fuel-related, or nonfuel-related, as shown below:

Fuel-related crises	Nonfuel-related crises
o Fuel payment	o Heating system
o Fuel disruption	o Dwelling damage
o Rental unit	o Rental unit

Under LIHEAP, a number of states dealt with both fuel- and nonfuel-related crises, while some states dealt only with fuel-related crises, and some dealt only with nonfuel-related crises. The following illustrates the range of energy crises designated by states for LIHEAP assistance:

- Fuel payment crisis. A fuel payment crisis can occur when a household is unable to pay for either past-due fuel bills, the next fuel delivery, or fuel deliveries in the near future. Fuel payment crises are not limited to a household's main and/or secondary heating fuel. Problems in paying for electricity can also shut down home heating systems even for households using other heating fuels. Typically, states documented the existence of a LIHEAP fuel payment crisis by requiring: (1) a utility shutoff, termination, or disconnect notice, (2) past-due fuel bills, (3) self declaration of being without heat or only having enough heat for several days,[16] or (4) excessive home energy costs in relation to household income.

  Most states addressed LIHEAP fuel payment crises through their crisis assistance programs. Variations to this approach included:

  (1) Several states addressed fuel payment crises through both their heating and crisis assistance programs. For example, in FY 1984, Maryland expedited the application process for regular heating assistance for LIHEAP households that had a utility shutoff or shutoff notice, but had not previously applied for such assistance. If the expedited heating assistance benefit was inadequate to avert the shutoff or restore heat, the household could also receive a crisis assistance benefit at the same time to alleviate the crisis.

  (2) At least two states, Connecticut and Massachusetts, did not administer separate crisis assistance programs, but addressed fuel payment crises through their regular heating assistance programs.

  As a rule, states required crisis households to provide some evidence of actual loss of heat or imminent loss of heat, such as a utility shutoff notice, as a condition of receiving crisis fuel assistance. Variations to this approach included:

  (1) At least one state, Indiana, served only LIHEAP households that were actually without utility service, in two phases of its three phase FY 1984 crisis fuel assistance program. Indiana waived this shutoff requirement for the elderly.

---

[16] In addition to the declaration of being without heat or in the danger of being without heat, the household also declares that it cannot obtain sufficient financial resources to address the problem. The state may follow up a self declaration by contacting the household's energy supplier to verify the problem where possible and deemed necessary. The state may request a household using a bulk heating fuel to sign a release form authorizing the state to check the household's fuel tank level.

(2) At least one state, Oregon, did not limit assistance to only those LIHEAP households that were without heat or in actual danger of losing their heating source due to a fuel payment crisis. Oregon also treated a household's excessive energy burden as a potential fuel payment crisis. Consequently, Oregon provided crisis fuel assistance to LIHEAP households whose annual home energy costs represented 20% or more of their annual income.[17]

- Fuel disruption crisis. Both weather-related and nonweather-related conditions can create home energy crises by disrupting the normal supply of home heating fuels to communities or an entire state. Weather-related conditions can include events such as blizzards that make fuel delivery difficult, storms that damage power lines, or prolonged cold spells that exhaust area fuel supplies. Nonweather-related conditions can include events such as earthquakes, oil embargoes, or bankruptcy of a home energy supplier. Typically, a public official determines that fuel supplies have been disrupted on a community-wide basis.

  Most states did not have separate plans to deal with fuel disruption crises. At least one state, Florida, limited crisis assistance entirely to fuel supply disruptions in FY 1983. Florida interpreted the statute as meaning that crisis assistance was limited to weather related and supply shortage emergencies that were area wide.

- Heating system crisis. A household can be without heat due to heating system failure, or in danger of being without heat due to a hazardous or potentially hazardous condition of the heating system. States typically documented the existence of a LIHEAP heating system crisis by on-site inspections and/or the household's self declaration at intake. A number of states addressed heating system crises through their crisis assistance programs and, to a lesser degree, through their weatherization assistance programs.

- Dwelling damage crisis. A household can be prevented from heating its home due to severe damage to the dwelling. Damage can be caused by weather related conditions, natural disasters (e.g., floods or earthquakes), or other forces such as fire. A household can be in danger of being without heat due to damage (e.g., broken windows, leaking roofs, or frozen pipes) that results in significant heat loss from the dwelling. States typically determined the existence of a LIHEAP dwelling damage crisis by on-site inspection and/or the household's self declaration. A number of states addressed dwelling damage crises through their crisis assistance programs and to a lesser degree through their weatherization assistance programs.

---

[17] Michigan provided Targeted Fuel Assistance to LIHEAP households whose annual heating costs represented 12% or more of their annual income, or whose rent (where heat was included in the rent) exceeded 60% of their income. However, Michigan viewed such payments as regular heating assistance, not crisis assistance.

- Rental energy crisis. A household whose heat is included in its rent can be without heat if: (1) evicted for nonpayment of rent, (2) the landlord/building manager does not provide heat due to heating equipment failure or the landlord's nonpayment of the building's fuel bill, or (3) the landlord/building manager heats the building only for a limited number of hours each day. Similarly, a household whose heat is separately billed through an account in the landlord's name can be evicted by the landlord for nonpayment of the fuel bill. States typically determined the existence of a LIHEAP rental energy crisis by requiring an eviction notice (which served as a proxy for a fuel shutoff notice) or self declaration of eviction or being without heat. Relatively few states addressed rental energy crises. If so, such crises were addressed through states' crisis assistance programs.

Program Administration

In FY 1983, LIHEAP crisis programs were administered locally by welfare agencies in 12 states, community action agencies in 17 states, and both welfare and community action agencies in another 12 states. LIHEAP crisis assistance was administered through several different approaches.

- Most states administered crisis assistance programs that were separate from their regular heating assistance programs. Some programs consisted of several components or phases, in order to target different needs.

  (1) A component program could address different crisis situations. For example, Kentucky's Crisis and Emergency Reconnection components provided two-party checks for households in fuel payment crises. For eligible households without adequate heat due to either fuel- or nonfuel-related crises, Kentucky's Project Warmup provided temporary shelter, blankets, space heaters, short-term fuel supplies, payment of utility reconnection fees and deposits, or other energy related benefits.

  (2) A component program could serve somewhat different populations of households. For example, Colorado's FY 1984 Emergency Home Heating Program consisted of an Emergency Assistance Program to handle fuel-related emergencies and a Crisis Intervention Program to handle nonfuel-related emergencies. The first program served eligible households with incomes between 136% and 150% of poverty. The second served eligible households at or below 150% of poverty.

  (3) A component program could address crisis situations over different time periods. For example, Indiana administered three emergency assistance components in FY 1984. Phase I,

which operated between December 5, 1983 and March 5, 1984, assisted eligible households whose utilities remained disconnected from the previous spring or summer. Phase II, which operated between January 3, 1984 and March 9, 1984, assisted eligible households without bulk fuel. Phase III, which operated between March 5, 1984 and April 6, 1984, assisted eligible households in danger of a utility shutoff after the state moratorium on shutoffs ended March 15, 1984.

- Several states provided crisis fuel assistance solely through their regular heating assistance program.

  (1) A state could expedite a crisis household's regular heating assistance payment. For example, Massachusetts handled fuel payment crises and rental energy crises (i.e., threatened evictions) within 24 hours of the household's application for regular heating assistance. Local LIHEAP agencies provided to crisis households on a one-time basis either 150 gallons of fuel or a cash cash payment of up to $150, or relocated the household to temporary shelter. In keeping with self-declaration procedures of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the state expedited the regular heating assistance process by allowing the crisis household to self-declare a home energy crisis and its income (vs. the regular procedure of the household bringing in proof of income for the previous 90 days). The household could then qualify for further heating assistance by following the state's regular procedure. If the crisis household was then found to be ineligible for LIHEAP heating assistance, the local LIHEAP agency attempted to recoup funds from the household or utilized non-LIHEAP funds to cover the assistance.

  (2) A state could make a supplemental fuel assistance payment. For example, Connecticut had a three-phase program which provided an additional heating assistance payment to certain LIHEAP households experiencing a fuel payment crisis. The first phase served crisis households which had not yet filed an application for regular heating assistance. The second phase provided a supplemental payment to crisis households which had already exhausted their regular heating assistance benefits. The third phase operated for one month after the last day for filing applications for regular heating assistance, and served crisis households which had not yet applied for heating assistance.

- Several states provided assistance for heating system and damaged dwelling crises as a component of their weatherization assistance programs.

Eligibility Criteria

A home energy crisis alone did not qualify a household for LIHEAP crisis assistance. Minimally, a "crisis" household also had to be income or categorically eligible for LIHEAP. Under the early crisis programs, 125% of poverty was the maximum level for establishing income eligibility. Under LIHEAP, a number of states still set their income maximum at 125% of poverty for crisis assistance. However, a larger number of states set their maximum income guidelines to serve crisis households above (i.e., between 126% and the maximum level) or below 125% of poverty (i.e., 84%-124% of poverty). In addition, at least 11 states established categorical eligibility for certain groups of crisis households.

Beyond income eligibility, a number of states further targeted crisis assistance to serve crisis households in greatest need. Such targeting was achieved by requiring crisis households to meet one or more additional eligibility criteria. Examples of such eligibility criteria included:

- At least 11 states required that household assets be tested.
- Some states made some residents of subsidized housing ineligible for regular fuel assistance and crisis fuel assistance. However, at least one state, Oregon, designed its crisis program as the only way that residents of subsidized housing could receive either energy related goods and services or fuel assistance, i.e., if a household's annual home energy costs represented 20% or more of its annual income.
- At least 16 states required that a household exhaust its regular heating assistance benefits (or all fuel assistance options available to it) before the household could receive crisis assistance.
- Some states required that the maximum crisis benefit be sufficient to alleviate the crisis situation (or that funds from other sources taken together with the LIHEAP benefit be sufficient to alleviate the crisis situation) in order for the household to be eligible for crisis assistance.
- No state required that a household pay a portion of its utility or fuel bill to be eligible for crisis fuel assistance in FY 1983. However, in FY 1984, Indiana required households with fuel payment problems to pay 10% of their fuel bill in order to be eligible for crisis fuel assistance. (This requirement was waived for the elderly.) In addition, Colorado required in FY 1984 that households participate financially in alleviating or averting the crisis situation, to the extent that such participation did not deprive a household of income required for ordinary and necessary living expenses.
- At least one state, Colorado, required evidence in FY 1984 that a crisis household did not mismanage the funds it had available in paying home energy costs for the period in which an arrearage occurred.
- At least two states used prospective income in determining income eligibility for crisis assistance. Texas used a household's gross

monthly income that was expected for the next 30 days following the application filing date, in order to serve people who recently became unemployed and were as a result facing an energy shutoff. Michigan also used a 30-day income period following receipt of application in its LIHEAP Emergency Needs Program.

States targeted crisis assistance in three basic ways relative to the households eligible for their regular heating assistance programs:

- Several states served the same eligible population by providing crisis fuel assistance payments which either did or did not supplement the household's regular fuel assistance payment, or by providing nonfuel-related crisis assistance such as crisis supplies and services. Examples included:

    (1) A LIHEAP household in Connecticut could have received up to $600 in regular heating assistance, up to a $300 supplemental payment, and up to a $300 emergency supplemental payment. However, some states deducted the crisis fuel payment from the household's maximum heating assistance benefit. In such cases, the crisis fuel payment did not serve as a supplemental payment.

    (2) Massachusetts deducted the amount of an expedited LIHEAP payment from the maximum regular heating assistance payment received by a crisis household.

    (3) Households receiving regular heating assistance were also eligible to receive assistance under Colorado's FY 1984 Crisis Intervention Program for nonfuel-related emergencies.

- Several states served an extended population by using crisis assistance to serve not only households eligible for regular heating assistance, but also households ineligible for such assistance. Examples included:

    (1) Texas targeted certain income eligible categorical households (i.e., AFDC, food stamp, certain need-tested veterans' benefit, or SSI households at or below 75% of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Lower Living Standard (BLS)) for heating assistance. Households under 75% BLS were eligible for crisis assistance, whether or not they were participants in another assistance program.

    (2) Alabama targeted certain categorically eligible households (i.e., food stamp households) for heating assistance, while income eligible households were eligible for crisis assistance.

    (3) For FY 1984, California targeted certain income eligible categorical households (i.e., AFDC or SSI households under 130% of poverty) for heating assistance, while both income eligible categorical households and households potentially eligible for food stamps were eligible for crisis assistance.

Several states served entirely different populations by using crisis assistance to serve households not eligible for regular heating assistance. Examples included:

(1) Kentucky's income eligibility was the same for heating and crisis assistance. However, income eligible households containing an elderly or handicapped member were targeted for heating assistance, and other income eligible households were targeted for crisis assistance.

(2) Colorado's heating assistance was targeted for households at or below 135% of poverty, while emergency fuel assistance was targeted for households between 136% and 150% of poverty in FY 1984. However, if an eligible household applying for regular heating assistance had a fuel payment crisis, it could receive an advance payment for heating assistance.

Forms of Assistance

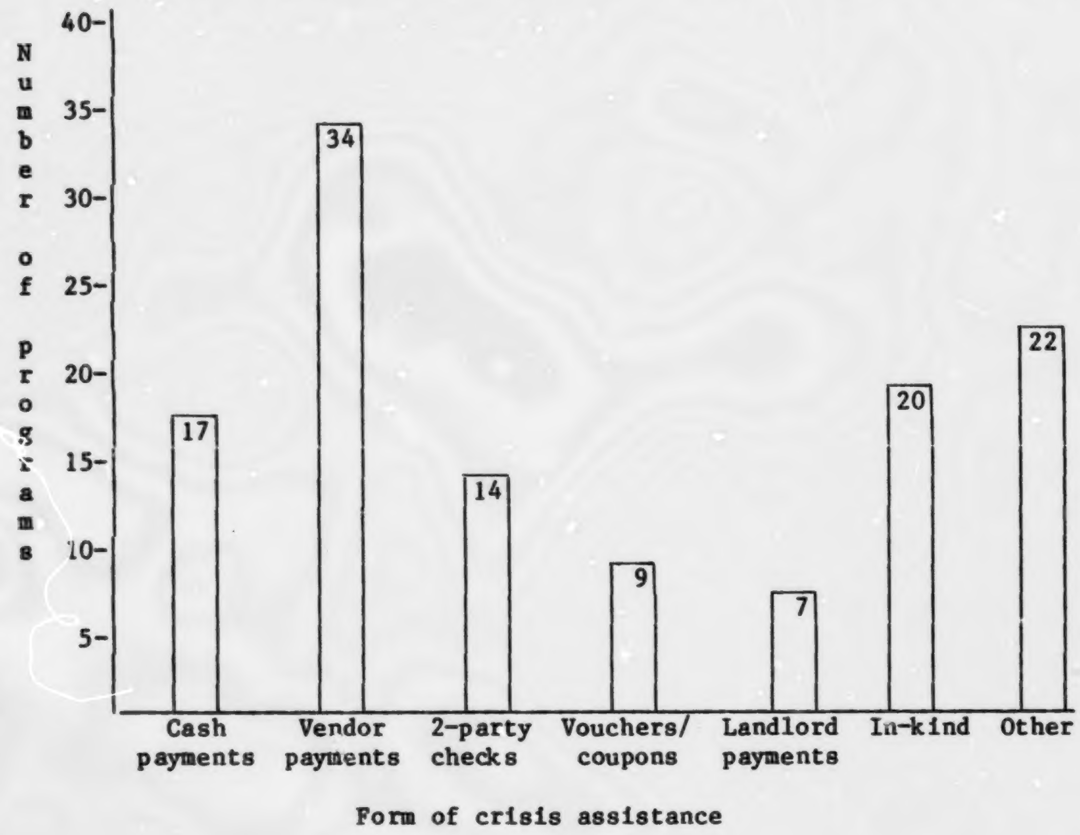
Both LIHEAP financial and in-kind assistance (i.e., goods and services) were available to alleviate home energy crises, as shown in the bar graph on the next page. Specific interventions were suited for specific types of home energy crises. When heat could not be restored fairly quickly, a number of states relocated a LIHEAP household to temporary shelter or provided space heaters or alternative fuel supplies when feasible. When heat could be restored fairly quickly or the loss of heat could be averted, states utilized one or more of the following interventions:

- Crisis fuel assistance. LIHEAP financial assistance was the primary intervention for fuel payment crises and to a lesser extent for rental energy crises. Fuel vendor payments or two-party checks were the typical forms of crisis fuel assistance used by the states. Cash payments were used primarily when no other form of payment was feasible. Some states provided only one benefit, while other states provided a second or third benefit for households experiencing more than one fuel payment crisis during the year.

- Crisis supplies. The provision of LIHEAP crisis supplies was the primary intervention for fuel disruption crises and to a lesser extent for rental energy crises. Examples of LIHEAP crisis supplies included clothing, blankets, sleeping bags, and portable heaters, or the provision of alternative fuels such as wood, coal, or butane.

- Crisis services. The provision of LIHEAP crisis services was the primary intervention for heating system and dwelling damage crises and to a lesser extent for rental energy crises. This type of assistance included repair or relocation services. Repair services included the repair, maintenance, or making of safety modifications to heating systems or making minor repairs to a dwelling to prevent further loss of heat. Relocation services included the movement of a household to temporary shelter or another housing unit.

Number of State LIHEAP Winter Crisis Assistance Programs Using Different Forms of Assistance, Fiscal Year 1983



In addition, some states assisted crisis households in the following ways:

- If a household was in a shutoff situation, some states expedited LIHEAP payments by:
  (1) putting the household's application for regular heating assistance on a fast-track (e.g., Massachusetts and Idaho),
  (2) permitting a regular heating assistance payment to be made by the local intake agency instead of the state agency (e.g., Montana and Idaho), or
  (3) permitting the local intake agency to use state funds to pay for fuel delivery while household eligibility for regular heating assistance was being determined (e.g., Connecticut). If the household was determined to be eligible, LIHEAP funds were used to reimburse the use of state funds.
- Several states offered budget counseling to crisis households, and some states assisted the households in working out payment procedures with their fuel dealer.

- Most states making fuel vendor payments mediated with home energy suppliers to avert household shutoffs. For example, Colorado notified the appropriate fuel supplier when a household's application for crisis fuel assistance had been filed. The notification was made on the same or next working day in order to forestall termination of service for 10 days, pending a determination of LIHEAP eligibility.

- In at least one state, Minnesota, 24-hour energy crisis hotlines were used in making referrals of crisis households to a network of community services.

Benefit Determination

Under the earlier crisis programs, just enough crisis assistance (up to a maximum dollar cutoff) was provided to get the household out of the crisis situation, i.e., prevent heat loss, restore heat, or minimize the effects of a cold home on personal health and safety. This was also the states' predominant method of determining crisis benefits under LIHEAP.

However, at least 16 states varied maximum crisis fuel payments by factors such as income or fuel type through the use of payment matrices. Such matrices were usually less complex than those used for determining regular heating assistance payments. In some states the matrices were practically the same. For example, Colorado varied its FY 1984 emergency fuel payments by the same factors and methodology used to determine regular heating assistance benefits, except that lower payment levels were used to reflect the higher household income level required for crisis assistance.

Several other factors affected how states made crisis fuel payments. First, states varied in their use of crisis fuel assistance as a supplemental payment of a household's fuel bill. In most states, crisis households already had received regular heating assistance. Thus, receipt of crisis fuel assistance served to further offset a portion of those households' heating costs. Second, states also varied in their coverage of fuel bill arrearages. Finally, states differed in whether they covered the costs of both primary and secondary heating fuels. At least one state, Connecticut, made crisis fuel payments only for primary heating fuels. This was to insure that LIHEAP crisis benefits were not going for nonheating uses such as lighting and cooking.

Treatment of Renters

Renters with heat included in their rent typically did not receive crisis fuel assistance under the earlier crisis programs, since such assistance was limited to fuel vendor payments and involved fuel vendor mediation. Consequently, such renters were limited to receiving goods and services when their apartments were without heat. In contrast, a number of states used both cash payments and in-kind assistance under LIHEAP to assist such households with rental energy crises.

Program Implementation

The early crisis programs administered by CSA were intended to operate for several months during the severest parts of the winter. Often, these programs could not begin operation earlier due to late program funding. In contrast, a number of states extended the operation of LIHEAP crisis programs to serve those eligible households in danger of being shut off in the spring or early summer as a result of the lifting of state utility commission restrictions on winter utility shutoffs. In addition, a smaller number of states used crisis assistance funds to help disconnected households in having their utilities reconnected in the late fall.

Compared to the crisis programs prior to the block grant, LIHEAP programs had the advantage of early startup due to carryover of funds and earlier appropriations. In addition, the large sums available for regular heating assistance helped to prevent home energy crises, which helped to avoid the early depletion of crisis funds characteristic of earlier crisis programs.

There were four basic ways that states integrated the implementation of their crisis and heating assistance programs:

- Some states implemented their crisis assistance program before their regular heating assistance program started (for households needing utility reconnections) or after their regular heating assistance program closed (for households facing utility shutoffs).

- A number of states implemented their crisis assistance program concurrently with their heating assistance program and closed their crisis program at the same time or after their heating program closed.

- Several states implemented their crisis assistance program to operate before, during, and after their heating assistance program. Several states operated year-round crisis assistance programs.

- Several states implemented components of their crisis assistance program to coincide with the lifting of winter moratoria against utility shutoffs.

Energy Crisis Prevention

Since the early crisis assistance programs, state administrators have been concerned about mimimizing the need for energy crisis intervention and preventing recurrent energy crises, especially fuel payment crises. The approaches described below do not represent national strategies, but exploratory approaches being developed by the states under the flexibility of the block grant.

- The most basic approach provided heating assistance early enough in the winter to reduce the incidence of fuel payment crises. However, some states such as Arkansas believed that utility shutoffs were best prevented by providing heating assistance at the end of the winter. Instead of issuing payments throughout the winter, the state targeted its FY 1983 payments to utility suppliers in the one or two months following the months of highest heating cost for recipient households. The state felt that this procedure saved many households from receiving a disconnect notice because of failure to keep up with their utility bills.

- Another approach minimized negative incentives in a crisis program. Experience with early crisis programs led to concern that, by requiring evidence of an imminent utility shutoff or requiring that a household's home energy costs represent at least a certain percent of the household's income, these programs were providing an unintended incentive for households not to pay their utility bills or to increase consumption--and costs--in order to qualify. Consequently, the following strategies have been used:

  (1) Colorado required in FY 1984 that households applying for crisis fuel assistance did not mismanage their funds that were available for payment of home heating costs. Mismanagement of funds was defined as expenditures for items other than food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household supplies, insurance, medical necessities, routine transportation, and routine personal needs.

  (2) Indiana required in FY 1984 that a household pay at least 10% of an overdue fuel bill in order to qualify for crisis fuel assistance.

  (3) Massachusetts expedited crisis fuel assistance through its heating assistance program so as to avoid the expectation of additional benefits being available.

- Fuel payment crises are compounded for households living in poorly weatherized homes. Consequently, several states referred crisis households on a priority basis for weatherization assistance.

- Fuel payment crises are also compounded for households with poor budgeting skills. Consequently, several states provided budget counseling and encouraged crisis households to enter into budget payment plans with their home energy suppliers.

Limitations of Crisis Assistance Statistics

The complexities of characterizing LIHEAP crisis intervention limit the accuracy and interpretability of crisis assistance statistics with respect to household counts, program features, and benefit levels.

Household Counts

Several limitations apply to the counts of households receiving energy crisis assistance:

- The accuracy of household counts depends in part on how uniformly states define crisis assistance. For example, households with high energy burden were counted as crisis assistance households by Oregon and as heating assistance households by Michigan.

- Counts of crisis assistance households usually reflect households served by separately administered crisis programs. Consequently, the counts may exclude households receiving crisis intervention through a state's heating or weatherization assistance program.

- If a household receives more than one type of crisis assistance, that household may be counted more than once in states with multi-crisis programs or components within a crisis program.

Program Features

The program features of crisis assistance are usually derived for states having separate crisis programs. As has been indicated, the lack of a separate crisis assistance program does not mean the absence of LIHEAP crisis intervention within a state.

Benefit Amounts

Like information on program features, information on benefit levels is usually derived for states having separate crisis programs. Additional difficulties in collecting accurate information include:

- Deriving dollar amounts for in-kind assistance,

- Factoring in the combined dollar amounts for households receiving both heating and crisis assistance payments, and

- Factoring in households that receive both financial and in-kind assistance.

--

In summary, LIHEAP energy crisis intervention is highly diversifed. Its diversity is reflected in the states' approaches to program design decisions such as the designation of home energy crises, eligibility criteria, and forms of assistance. Its diversity is also reflected in the states' integration of crisis assistance with other assistance such as LIHEAP heating assistance and winter moratoria on utility shutoffs. Finally, the same household intervention can be considered as LIHEAP crisis assistance by one state and some other type of LIHEAP assistance by another state.

Exhibit I-1. Bibliography of selected studies on residential utility arrearages and disconnections

Bergo and Matousek Associates. *Lifestyle Study: Selected Payment Pattern*. Green Bay, WI: Author, 1983. Prepared for the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

Eisenberg and Power. *Energy Debts: The Coming Crisis for the Poor*. Arlington, VA: Author, 1983. Prepared for the National Consumer Law Center.

Hyman, D., Williams, W., Ritti, R.R., Wadsworth, M., and Alexander, D. *Residential Utility Consumer Payment Problems: A Study of Consumer, Company, and PUC Interactions*. University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University, Community Development Program, Volumes I-VII, 1982-1984. Prepared for the Bureau of Consumer Services of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.
Volume I. *Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics* (1982).
Volume II. *Consumer and Company Responses to Impending Utility Termination* (1982).
Volume III. *Consumer Rights, Responsibilities, and Redress* (1982).
Volume IV. *Public Sentiment Concerning Illegal Acts by Utility Consumers* (1982).
Volume V. *Energy Assistance and Residential Utility Consumers in Pennsylvania* (1982).
Volume VI. *Energy Usage and Payment Patterns: A Study of Average Consumers and Payment Troubled Groups* (1983).
Volume VII. *Utility Services as Necessities of Life: Public Perspectives on Key Policy Options* (1984).

National Consumer Law Center. *Homes Without Heat: A Nationwide Study of Disconnected Natural Gas Users*. Washington, DC: Author, 1984.

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. *Survey of Electric and Natural Gas Utility Uncollectible Accounts and Service Disconnections for 1982*. Washington, DC: Author, 1983.

Petersen, R.D., and Altstein, H. *Economic Circumstances, Fuel Utilization Practices, Situational Problems and Other Factors Affecting Payment of BG&E and Other Bills Within Baltimore City*. Baltimore, MD: University of Maryland, School of Social Work and Community Planning, 1983. Prepared for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company.

Southern California Gas Company. *Delinquent Customer Profile*. Los Angeles, CA: Author, 1984.

U.S. General Accounting Office. *Disconnection of Natural Gas Service to Residential Customers*. Washington, DC: Author, 1983.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENERGY ASSISTANCE

At least five utility companies had established energy assistance programs in the 1970s. These early pioneers were Jersey Central Power and Light Company (1977), Northeast Utilities (of Connecticut) (1977), Metropolitan Edison (of Pennsylvania) (1977), Pennsylvania Electric Company (1978), and Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (1979). The past few years have seen a dramatic increase in the number of such programs. Currently, there are more than a hundred utilities throughout the continental United States either sponsoring or participating in energy assistance programs. Table J-1 provides information about private sector programs operating in the winter of 1983-1984.[1]

Private utility sponsored programs do not replace federal or state fuel assistance programs for the poor and categorically needy. The privately sponsored programs provide help to meet the energy needs of people who are not eligible for federal or state assistance, have exhausted all other available resources, are elderly or handicapped, or are temporarily unable to pay the cost of needed utilities because of health reasons.

Private utility fuel assistance programs are funded through corporate funds, stockholder contributions, employee contributions, and solicitations from the public and private sectors. The funds thus received are usually deposited in a financial institution and are administered by an agency appointed by the utility company. Agencies chosen to function in this capacity are private and public social service agencies, church groups, the American Red Cross, and the Salvation Army. The latter two are more widely used than others. The administering agency staff determines the eligibility of applicants and the amount each applicant is to receive. Funds may be given directly to the eligible applicant, issued as a voucher, or paid to the company on behalf of the applicant. Safeguards are always in place to protect the integrity of the program. As with the federal and state programs, ordinarily eligible households may receive only one payment in a twelve month period, usually in the winter. In a few instances, an additional payment is made for summer energy.

Typically, outreach efforts are made by the utility company in concert with the administering agency. These efforts are in the form of press releases, inserts in utility bills, newspaper advertisements, television and radio spot announcements, and strategically placed posters.

---

[1] Comparable information for the winter of 1982-1983 was not available for inclusion in this report.

To obtain current information on private sector energy assistance, Office of Family Assistance staff contacted 190 utility companies.[2] Ninety-nine of these companies provided data on their 1983-1984 programs. Eighty companies did not have an assistance program; one had begun operating a program in March 1984, but had not compiled data on the program; one planned to implement a program in the fall of 1984; and nine did not provide information.

During the winter of 1983-1984, these private sector programs spent in cash and credits more than $24 million out of approximately $31 million made available, to assist more than 215,000 households. Only a few utilities expressed doubts about their continuing involvement in fuel assistance programs.

---

[2] Names of the majority of the companies contacted were taken from the Edison Electric Institute Directory and the American Gas Association list of member companies. Others were received from various sources.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Table J-1. Private sector energy assistance, fiscal year 1984, as of August 1984

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Alabama	$	$	$		
Alabama Power Co.	600,000	600,000		4,650	1,3,4,6
Arizona					
Arizona Public Service Co.	750,000	570,000		3,013	2,3,4,7
Arkansas					
Arkansas Power and Light	160,000	150,000		5,000	2,3,6,7
California					
Pacific Gas and Electric	3.5 million	2.5 million	3.5 million	21,000	5,6
San Diego Gas and Electric	103,000	103,000	May not continue program.	1,134	
Southern Cal. Edison	538,142	521,731	About 500,000	8,883	1,2,5,6
Southern Cal. Gas Co.	715,000	600,000	May not continue program.	12,000	1,2,6,7
Colorado					
Public Service Co.	410,641	330,000	Over 250,000	3,635	1,2
Connecticut					
Northeast Utilities	315,000	160,000			
United Illuminating Co.	40,000				

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Delaware	$	$	$		
Delmarva Power and Light Co.	125,000	125,000		600	2,3,4,6
District of Columbia					
Washington Gas Light Co.	520,000	457,000	63,000 carryover	2,200	1,2,5,6
Florida					
Gulf Power Co.	75,000	75,000		678	3,4
Tampa Electric	175,000	175,000		873	1-4
Georgia					
Atlanta Gas Light Co. and others	282,836	282,836		3,500	1
Georgia Power Co.	Program became operational in March 1984.				
Idaho					
Idaho Power Co.	200,000	87,000	200,000	1,500	7
Illinois					
Central Illinois Light Co.	250,000	80,000		400	1-5
Central Illinois Pub. Srvc. Co.	184,000	184,000		1,800	1-6
Commonwealth Edison	780,000	780,000		9,500	1,2,5,7
Illinois Power Co. 2/	250,000	180,000			2,5,7
Northern Illinois Gas Co.	900,000	900,000		5,000	1,2,5

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

2/ A portion of the funds available was used during 1983-1984 for weatherization.

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Indiana	$	$	$		
Indiana and Michigan Elec. Co.	83,250	64,333			1,2,6
Indiana Gas Co.	400,000	300,000		3,777	1,2,6,7
Indianapolis Power and Light	1,138,854 3/	589,446	1,728,300	24,840	1,2
Public Service Co. of Indiana	225,000	61,905		2,469	2-6
Iowa					
Iowa Electric Gas Light and Power	150,000	25,000		127	1,3
Iowa Power and Light	117,832			6,973	1,5
Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric	70,000	70,000			1,6
Kansas					
Kansas Gas and Electric	169,645	70,538		1,143	3,4,6,7
Kentucky					
Kentucky Power Co., Kentucky Utilities Co. and 7 others 4/	104,634	84,912		755	1,3-7
Louisiana					
Louisiana Power and Light Co.	307,730	188,054		2,333	1,3-7
Maryland					
Baltimore Gas and Electric	300,000	300,000	Expect 300,000	3,000	1,6

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

3/ The estimated funds available for 1983-1984 were used for three programs: "Resident Heating," "Emergency Safe," and "Winter Assistance." Figures in columns 3, 5, and 6 apply to the "Winter Assistance" program.

4/ Kentucky Utilities Co., Fox Creek RECC, Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Jackson County RECC, Cumberland Valley RECC, Owen County RECC, Big Sandy RECC, Kentucky Power Co., and Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board participated in the Winter Care Energy Fund during the 1983-1984 heating season. Since then, additional companies have joined the program.

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Michigan	$	$	$		
Consumer Power Co.	50,000	50,000		1,100	2,3,4,6
Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.	2,339,839	2,185,095	154,744 plus	3,573	3,4,7
Minnesota					
Minnegasco	600,000	"Almost all"		639	1-4,6
Mississippi					
Mississippi Power Co.	25,000	14,867		265	3,4,6,7
Mississippi Power and Light Co.	158,874	158,874	35,000	3,668	2,3,4,6
Missouri					
Empire District Electric Co.	40,000	30,000		800	1-5
Laclede Gas Co. 5/	450,521	392,732	114,571	1,560	1,3,4,6
Kansas City Power and Light	53,089	45,793	12,000	660	1,7
Union Electric	10,878				7
Co. 6/	160,000	160,000			
Montana					
Great Falls Gas Co. and others	400,000	80,000	250,000	348	1,5
Montana-Dakota Utilities	396,000	200,000	250,000 - 300,000	More than 400	1,5
Montana Power Co.	395,000	150,000	250,000 carryover	600	1,4,6,7
Nevada					
Nevada Power Co.	150,000	30,000		1,009	7
Sierra Pacific Power Co.	108,000	108,000	108,000	882	1,3,5

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

5/ Laclede Gas Company donated voluntary services and acted as a collection agent for donations received from its customers for "Dollar Help, Inc.," a private non-profit corporation.

6/ In addition to participating in "Dollar More," Union Electric sponsored a weatherization program called "Energy Aid" that had as its focus, the population served by "Dollar More."

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
New Hampshire	$	$	$		
Exeter and Hampton Electric Co.	77,490			3,000	
New Jersey					
Atlantic Electric	143,000			753	7
Jersey Central Power and Light	125,000	86,000		560	2
New Jersey Natural Gas Co.	110,399	100,097	10,302	715	2,6,7
Public Service Electric and Gas	122,947	122,947	May not continue program.	838	
New Mexico					
Public Service Co. of New Mexico	150,000	120,000	150,000	1,100	
New York					
National Fuel Gas Distribution Corp.	Over 100,000	Over 100,000			1,3,4,5
New York State Electric and Gas Corp.	307,000	250,000		1,400	1,3,4,5,7
Orange and Rockland Utilities	100,000	81,000	100,000	450	1,2,5,6
Rochester Gas and Electric Co.	Over 100,000	Over 100,000	Over 100,000	355	
North Carolina					
Carolina Light and Power	300,000			2,300	1,2,5,6
Ohio					
American Electric Power	254,473	235,123		3,766	1,2,6
Columbus & South Ohio Electric	Allows customers 12 months to pay arrearages.				1,7

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Oklahoma	$	$	$		
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co.	600,000	300,000	300,000	1,000	1,3,5
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.	356,968	318,239	350,000	3,852	3,6,7
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	Has a gift certificate program. The certificate may be purchased and given to charitable organizations for distribution.				
Oregon					
Pacific Power and Light Co.	214,000	214,000	100,000 minimum	2,264	1,6
Portland General Electric Co.	300,000	300,000	May not continue program.	2,500	2,6
Pennsylvania					
Columbia Gas 7/					
Duquesne Light 7/	Over 489,000	380,728		1,188	1,6,7
Peoples Natural Gas 7/					
Equitable Gas Co.	Over 264,769	Over 264,769		Over 2,938	1,2,7
Metropolitan Edison	126,421	126,421		1,200	2
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	117,000	103,923	122,000	850	1,6
Pennsylvania Power and Light	225,884	151,000	145,000	1,490	1,5,6
Philadelphia Electric Co. 8/					
Philadelphia Gas Works 8/	3.5 million	3.5 million		7,500	1,6
Philadelphia Water Dept. 8/					
UGI Corporation	70,283	43,336	May not continue program.	409	1,3,6

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

7/ Duquesne Light Co. and Peoples Natural Gas Co. participated in the "Dollar Energy Fund." Columbia Gas Co. contributed to start-up of the fund and solicited from its customers $14,786 of the $489,000+ funds available. However, it was not a full participant.

8/ The three companies listed participated in the "Utility Emergency Services Fund" (UESF).

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
South Carolina	$	$	$		
South Carolina Electric and Gas	66,500	54,563		268	4,5
South Dakota					
Black Hills Power and Light Co.	135,000	135,000	135,000	8,000	6,7
Texas					
Dallas Power and Light	102,717	80,000		551	2,3,4,6
El Paso Electric Co.	50,490	50,490	37,000	523	1,4,6
Houston Lighting and Power Co.	800,000	313,127		3,266	1,3
Texas Electric Service Co. 9/	53,748	52,635		850	1
Texas Power and Light Co.	27,283				
Utah					
Utah Power and Light Co.	Over 300,000	Over 300,000			
Vermont					
Central Vermont Public Service Corp.	2,000		2,000		1,3,4

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

9/ Texas Electric Service Company operated its energy assistance program all year.

State and utility	Estimated funds available 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds distributed 1983-1984 (in dollars)	Estimated funds available 1984-1985 (in dollars)	Estimated households assisted 1983-1984	Eligibility criteria 1/
Virginia	$	$	$		
Appalachian Power Co. 10/	150,000	150,000	May not continue program.	1,440	1,2,6,7
Roanoke Gas Co.	22,599	20,381	40,000 to 60,000	245	7
Virginia Electric and Power Co. 11/					
Virginia Natural Gas Co. 11/	363,000	363,000		2,200	5,7
Washington					
Puget Sound Power and Light	54,300	54,300		1,743	
Washington Natural Gas	166,800	165,900		1,250	
Washington Water Power Co. 12/	143,000	143,000	About 145,000	1,587	7
West Virginia					
Wheeling Electric Co.	10,384	10,384		118	1,7
Wisconsin					
Northern States Power Co.	256,800	110,000	256,800	130	1-4
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	245,000	245,000	245,000	1,500	1-6
Wisconsin Natural Gas	246,000	246,000	219,000	1,400	1,5-7
Wisconsin Power and Light Co.	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,500	2,3,5,6
Wyoming					
Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power	250,000			206	1,2,6

1/ 1 = Low income, 2 = Customer of sponsor, 3 = Elderly, 4 = Handicapped, 5 = Not eligible for LIHEAP, 6 = Have exhausted LIHEAP, 7 = Other.

10/ Appalachian Power Company serves both Virginia and West Virginia.

11/ Virginia Electric and Power Company and Virginia Natural Gas Company participated in the "Energy Share Program."

12/ Washington Water Power Company serves eastern Washington and northern Idaho. Eligibility criteria for its program are need and exhausting of other sources of assistance.

Appendix K

PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING STATES' ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1981 LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Section 2604(a)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute sets each state's LIHEAP allotment percentage for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984 as ". . . the percentage which the amount the State was eligible to receive for fiscal year 1981 under the allotment formulas of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980 bears to the total amount available for allotment under such formulas." Section 2604(a)(2)(B) further stipulates that these formulas were to include certain formulas included in Public Law 96-536.

The effect of this section was to provide each state with the same percentage of available funds as it had received for FY 1981. Following is a somewhat simplified account of the method by which states' allotments for FY 1981 were calculated.

The first continuing resolution for FY 1981 (Pub. L. 96-369) directed that allotment of funds among the states be determined by a sequence of calculations. First, each state's allotment was to be calculated under alternatives set out in House Report 96-1244 to H.R. 7998.

Alternative A - 1/2 based on the increase in home heating expenditures;
- 1/2 based on heating degree days squared times population with income equal to or less than 125% of the poverty income guidelines.

Alternative B - 1/4 based on total residential energy expenditures;
- 3/4 based on heating degree days squared times the number of households with incomes equal to or less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard income level.

Each state's percentage of the available total funds was calculated according to each alternative. The greater of the alternative percentages for each state was assigned to the state in a table. The total of all states' percentages in that table summed to more than 100%, and each state's percentage then was reduced proportionately and converted to an amount of dollars, based on the total available. That dollar amount was compared to each state's allotment under the FY 1980 program, and a table was created of the greater amounts for each state. Since the total of the table exceeded the available amount, each state's amount again was reduced proportionately. Finally, the resultant amount for each state was compared to 75% of the greatest amount each state could receive from funds available under formulas in section 306 of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980.[1] Where 75% of the amount from section 306 was greater, the state's allotment amount was set at that greater amount. In those instances, the difference between the section 306 amount and what the state otherwise would have received was drawn from $50 million reserved by Pub. L. 96-369 for that purpose alone.

---

[1] The Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 contained a basic allotment formula and several alternatives:

Basic - 1/2 based on residential energy expenditures;
- 1/2 based on heating degree days squared times households with incomes equal to or less than the lower living standard.

Alternative - 1/4 based on residential energy expenditures;
- 3/4 based on heating degree days squared times households with incomes equal to or less than the lower living standard.

Alternative - 1/2 based on residential energy expenditures;
- 1/2 based on heating degree days (not squared) times households with incomes equal to or less than the lower living standard.

Alternative - sufficient funds to provide a minimum benefit of $120 for each recipient household.

Appendix L

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1981

PUBLIC LAW 97-35—AUG. 13, 1981 95 STAT. 893

TITLE XXVI—LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 2601. This title may be cited as the "Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981". 42 USC 8621 note.

HOME ENERGY GRANTS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 2602. (a) The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to make grants, in accordance with the provisions of this 42 USC 8621.

title, to States to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy.

Appropriation authorization.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title $1,875,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984.

DEFINITIONS

42 USC 8622.

SEC. 2603. As used in this title:

(1) The term "energy crisis intervention" means weather-related and supply shortage emergencies.

(2)(A) The term "household" means all individuals who occupy a housing unit.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), 1 or more rooms shall be treated as a housing unit when occupied as a separate living quarters.

(3) The term "home energy" means a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.

(4) The term "poverty level" means, with respect to a household in any State, the income poverty guidelines for the nonfarm population of the United States as prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget (and as adjusted annually pursuant to section 673(2) of this Act) as applicable to such State.

Ante, p. 511.

(5) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(6) The term "State" means each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

(7) The term "State median income" means the State median income promulgated by the Secretary in accordance with procedures established under section 2002(a)(6) of the Social Security Act (as such procedures were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act) and adjusted, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to take into account the number of individuals in the household.

STATE ALLOTMENTS

42 USC 8623.

SEC. 2604. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall, from that percentage of the amount appropriated under section 2602(b) for each fiscal year which is remaining after the amount of allotments for such fiscal year under subsection (b)(1) is determined by the Secretary, allot to each State an amount equal to such remaining percentage multiplied by the State's allotment percentage.

Payment to States.

(B) From the sums appropriated therefor, if for any period a State has a plan which is described in section 2605(c)(1), the Secretary shall pay to such State an amount equal to 100 percent of the expenditures of such State made during such period in carrying out such plan, including administrative costs (subject to the provisions of section 2605(b)(9)(B)), with respect to households described in section 2605(b)(2).

Allotment percentage.

(2)(A) For purposes of paragraph (1), a State's allotment percentage is the percentage which the amount the State was eligible to receive for fiscal year 1981 under the allotment formulas of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980 bears to the total amount available for allotment under such formulas.

Post, p. 902.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the allotment formulas of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980 shall be treated as including the rules provided by, and the rules referred to in, section 101(j) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes", approved December 16, 1980 (Public Law 96-536; 94 Stat. 3168), except that such allotment formulas shall not include the reallotment procedures established in section 260.108 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to reallotment of funds under the low-income energy assistance program).

(3) If the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for making grants under this title are not sufficient to pay in full the total amount allocated to a State under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year, the amount which all States will receive under this title for such fiscal year shall be ratably reduced.

Apportionment percentages.

(b)(1) The Secretary shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Secretary shall determine the total amount to be apportioned under this paragraph for any fiscal year (which shall not exceed one-half of 1 percent) after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction specified in the preceding sentence requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved.

Grants.

(2) Each jurisdiction to which paragraph (1) applies may receive grants under this title upon an application submitted to the Secretary containing provisions which describe the programs for which assistance is sought under this title, and which are consistent with the requirements of section 2605.

Energy crisis intervention, reserved funds.

(c) Of the funds available to each State under subsection (a), a reasonable amount based on data from prior years shall be reserved by each State for energy crisis intervention.

(d)(1) If, with respect to any State, the Secretary—

(A) receives a request from the governing organization of an Indian tribe within the State that assistance under this title be made directly to such organization; and

(B) determines that the members of such tribe would be better served by means of grants made directly to provide benefits under this title;

the Secretary shall reserve from amounts which would otherwise be paid to such State from amounts allotted to it under this title for the fiscal year involved the amount determined under paragraph (2).

(2) The amount determined under this paragraph for a fiscal year is the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount which would (but for this subsection) be allotted to such State under this title for such fiscal year (other than by reason of section 2607(b)(2)) as the number of Indian households described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 2605(b)(2) in such State with respect to which a determination under this subsection is made bears to the number of all households described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 2605(b)(2) in such State.

(3) The sums reserved by the Secretary on the basis of a determination under this subsection shall be granted to—

(A) the tribal organization serving the individuals for whom such a determination has been made; or

(B) in any case where there is no tribal organization serving an individual for whom such a determination has been made, such other entity as the Secretary determines has the capacity to provide assistance pursuant to this title.

Plan, submittal to Secretary.

(4) In order for a tribal organization or other entity to be eligible for an amount under this subsection for a fiscal year, it shall submit to the Secretary a plan (in lieu of being under the State's plan) for such fiscal year which meets such criteria as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

(e) At the option of a State, any portion of such State's allotment under this title may be reserved by the Secretary for the purpose of making direct payments to households described in section 2605(b)(2)(A)(ii) (taking into account the application of section 2605(i)), for low-income energy assistance in accordance with guidelines issued by the Secretary.

Transfer of allotment.

(f) A State may transfer up to 10 percent of its allotment under this section for any fiscal year for its use for such fiscal year under other provisions of Federal law providing block grants for—

(1) support of activities under subtitle B of title VI (relating to community services block grant program);

(2) support of activities under title XX of the Social Security Act; or 42 USC 1397.

(3) support of preventive health services, alcohol, drug, and mental health services, and primary care under title XIX of the Public Health Service Act, and maternal and child health services under title V of the Social Security Act; 42 USC 299. 42 USC 501.

or any combination of the activities described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3). Amounts allotted to a State under any provisions of Federal law referred to in the preceding sentence and transferred by a State for use in carrying out the purposes of this title shall be treated as if they were paid to the State under this title but shall not affect the computation of the State's allotment under this title. The State shall inform the Secretary of any such transfer of funds.

APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

42 USC 8624.

SEC. 2605. (a)(1) Each State desiring to receive an allotment for any fiscal year under this title shall submit an application to the Secretary. Each such application shall be in such form as the Secretary shall require. Each such application shall contain assurances by the chief executive officer of the State that the State will meet the conditions enumerated in subsection (b).

Hearings.

(2) After the expiration of the first fiscal year for which a State receives funds under this title, no funds shall be allotted to such State for any fiscal year under this title unless such State conducts public hearings with respect to the proposed use and distribution of funds to be provided under this title for such fiscal year.

State agreements.

(b) As part of the annual application required by subsection (a), the chief executive officer of each State shall certify that the State agrees to—

(1) use the funds available under this title for the purposes described in section 2602(a) and otherwise in accordance with the requirements of this title, and agrees not to use such funds for any payments other than payments specified in this subsection;

(2) make payments under this title only with respect to—

(A) households in which 1 or more individuals are receiving—

(i) aid to families with dependent children under the State's plan approved under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (other than such aid in the form of foster care in accordance with section 408 of such Act); 42 USC 601. 42 USC 608.

(ii) supplemental security income payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act; 42 USC 1381.

(iii) food stamps under the Food Stamp Act of 1977; or 7 USC 2011 note.

(iv) payments under section 415, 521, 541, or 542 of title 38, United States Code, or under section 306 of the Veterans' and Survivors' Pension Improvement Act of 1978; or 38 USC 521 note.

(B) households with incomes which do not exceed the greater of—

(i) an amount equal to 150 percent of the poverty level for such State; or

(ii) an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income;

(3) conduct outreach activities designed to assure that eligible households, especially households with elderly individuals or handicapped individuals, or both, are made aware of the assistance available under this title, and any similar energy-related assistance available under subtitle B of title VI (relating to community services block grant program) or under any other provision of law which carries out programs which were administered under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 before the date of the enactment of this Act; 42 USC 801 note. 42 USC 2701 note.

(4) coordinate its activities under this title with similar and related programs administered by the Federal Government and such State, particularly low-income energy-related programs under subtitle B of title VI (relating to community services block grant program), under the supplemental security income program, under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, under title XX of the Social Security Act, under the low-income weatherization assistance program under title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act, or under any other provision of law which carries out programs which were administered under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 before the date of the enactment of this Act; 42 USC 601. 42 USC 1397. 42 USC 6851 note. 42 USC 2701 note.

(5) provide, in a manner consistent with the efficient and timely payment of benefits, that the highest level of assistance will be furnished to those households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs in relation to income, taking into account family size;

(6) to the extent it is necessary to designate local administrative agencies in order to carry out the purposes of this title, give special consideration, in the designation of such agencies, to any local public or private nonprofit agency which was receiving Federal funds under any low-income energy assistance program or weatherization program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 or any other provision of law on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, except that— 42 USC 2701 note.

(A) the State shall, before giving such special consideration, determine that the agency involved meets program and fiscal requirements established by the State; and

(B) if there is no such agency because of any change in the assistance furnished to programs for economically disadvantaged persons, then the State shall give special consideration in the designation of local administrative agencies to any successor agency which is operated in substantially the same manner as the predecessor agency which did receive funds for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made;

(7) if the State chooses to pay home energy suppliers directly, establish procedures to—

(A) notify each participating household of the amount of assistance paid on its behalf;

(B) assure that the home energy supplier will charge the eligible household, in the normal billing process, the difference between the actual cost of the home energy and the amount of the payment made by the State under this title;

(C) assure that the home energy supplier will provide assurances that any agreement entered into with a home energy supplier under this paragraph will contain provisions to assure that no household receiving assistance under this title will be treated any differently because of such assistance under applicable provisions of State law or public regulatory requirements; and

(D) assure that any home energy supplier receiving direct payments agrees not to discriminate, either in the cost of the goods supplied or the services provided, against the eligible household on whose behalf payments are made;

(8) provide assurances that the State will treat owners and renters equitably under the program assisted under this title;

(9) provide that—

(A) in each fiscal year, the State may use for planning and administering the use of funds available under this title an amount not to exceed 10 percent of its allotment under this title for such fiscal year; and

(B) the State will pay from non-Federal sources the remaining costs of planning and administering the program assisted under this title and will not use Federal funds for such remaining costs;

Audit.

(10) provide that such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures will be established as may be necessary to assure the proper disbursal of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the State under this title, including procedures for monitoring the assistance provided under this title, and provide that at least every year the State shall prepare an audit of its expenditures of amounts received under this title and amounts transferred to carry out the purposes of this title;

(11) permit and cooperate with Federal investigations undertaken in accordance with section 2608;

(12) provide for public participation in the development of the plan described in subsection (c); and

(13) provide an opportunity for a fair administrative hearing to individuals whose claims for assistance under the plan described in subsection (c) are denied or are not acted upon with reasonable promptness.

Compliance plan.

The Secretary may not prescribe the manner in which the States will comply with the provisions of this subsection.

(c)(1) As part of the annual application required in subsection (a), the chief executive officer of each State shall prepare and furnish to the Secretary a plan which contains provisions describing how the State will carry out the assurances contained in subsection (b). The chief executive officer may revise any plan prepared under this paragraph and shall furnish the revised plan to the Secretary.

Public inspection.

(2) Each plan prepared under paragraph (1) shall be made available for public inspection within the State involved in such a manner as will facilitate review of, and comment upon, such plan.

Waiver

(d) Whenever the Secretary determines that a waiver of any requirement in subsection (b) is necessary to assist in promoting the objectives of this title, the Secretary may waive such requirement to the extent and for the period the Secretary finds necessary to enable the State involved to carry out the program under the plan.

(e) Each audit required by subsection (b)(10) shall be conducted by an entity independent of any agency administering activities or services carried out under this title and shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Within 30 days after the completion of each audit, the chief executive officer of the State shall submit a copy of such audit to the legislature of the State and to the Secretary.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount of any home energy assistance payments or allowances provided to an eligible household under this title shall not be considered income or resources of such household (or any member thereof) for any purpose under any Federal or State law, including any law relating to taxation, food stamps, public assistance, or welfare programs.

Repayment to U.S.

(g) The State shall repay to the United States amounts found not to have been expended in accordance with this title or the Secretary may offset such amounts against any other amount to which the State is or may become entitled under this title.

Grant expenditures, evaluation.

(h) The Comptroller General of the United States shall, from time to time, evaluate the expenditures by States of grants under this title in order to assure that expenditures are consistent with the provisions of this title and to determine the effectiveness of the State in accomplishing the purposes of this title.

(i) A household which is described in subsection (b)(2)(A) solely by reason of clause (ii) thereof shall not be treated as a household described in subsection (b)(2) if the eligibility of the household is dependent upon—

(1) an individual whose annual supplemental security income benefit rate is reduced pursuant to section 1611(e)(1) of the Social Security Act by reason of being in an institution receiving payments under title XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to such individual; 42 USC 1382. 42 USC 1397.

(2) an individual to whom the reduction specified in section 1612(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act applies; or 42 USC 1382a.

(3) a child described in section 1614(f)(2) of the Social Security Act who is living together with a parent, or the spouse of a parent, of the child. 42 USC 1382c.

(j) In verifying income eligibility for purposes of subsection (b)(2)(B), the State may apply procedures and policies consistent with procedures and policies used by the State agency administering programs under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, under title XX of the Social Security Act, under subtitle B of title VI of this Act (relating to community services block grant program), under any other provision of law which carries out programs which were administered under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 before the date of the enactment of this Act, or under other income assistance or service programs (as determined by the State).

42 USC 601.
42 USC 1397.
42 USC 2701 note.

(k) Not more than 15 percent of the greater of—

(1) the funds allotted to a State under this title for any fiscal year; or

(2) the funds available to such State under this title for such fiscal year;

may be used by the State for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair for low-income households.

(l)(1) Any State may use amounts provided under this title for the purpose of providing credits against State tax to energy suppliers who supply home energy at reduced rates to low-income households.

(2) Any such credit provided by a State shall not exceed the amount of the loss of revenue to such supplier on account of such reduced rate.

(3) Any certification for such tax credits shall be made by the State, but such State may use Federal data available to such State with respect to recipients of supplemental security income benefits if timely delivery of benefits to households described in subsection (b) and suppliers will not be impeded by the use of such data.

NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISIONS

42 USC 8625.

Sec. 2606. (a) No person shall on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title. Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 or with respect to an otherwise qualified handicapped individual as provided in section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 also shall apply to any such program or activity.

42 USC 6101 note.
29 USC 794.

Noncompliance.

(b) Whenever the Secretary determines that a State that has received a payment under this title has failed to comply with subsection (a) or an applicable regulation, he shall notify the chief executive officer of the State and shall request him to secure compliance. If within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 60 days, the chief executive officer fails or refuses to secure compliance, the Secretary is authorized to (1) refer the matter to the Attorney General with a recommendation that an appropriate civil action be instituted; (2) exercise the powers and functions provided by title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, or section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as may be applicable; or (3) take such other action as may be provided by law.

42 USC 2000d.

Civil action.

(c) When a matter is referred to the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (b), or whenever he has reason to believe that the State is engaged in a pattern or practice in violation of the provisions of this section, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court for such relief as may be appropriate, including injunctive relief.

PAYMENTS TO STATES

42 USC 8626.

Sec. 2607. (a) From its allotment under section 2604, the Secretary shall make payments to each State in accordance with section 203 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, for use under this title.

42 USC 4213.

Conditions.

(b)(1) If—

(A) the Secretary determines that, as of September 1 of any fiscal year, an amount allotted to a State under section 2604 for any fiscal year will not be used by such State during such fiscal year;

(B) the Secretary—

(i) notifies the chief executive officer of such State; and

(ii) publishes a timely notice in the Federal Register;

that, after the 30-day period beginning on the date of the notice to such chief executive officer, such amount may be reallotted; and

(C) the State does not request, under paragraph (2), that such amount be held available for such State for the following fiscal year;

then such amount shall be treated by the Secretary for purposes of this title as an amount appropriated for the following fiscal year to be allotted under section 2604 for such following fiscal year.

(2)(A) Any State may request that an amount allotted to such State for a fiscal year be held available for such State for the following fiscal year. Any amount so held available for the following fiscal year shall not be taken into account in computing the allotment of such State for such fiscal year under this title.

(B) No amount may be held available under this paragraph for a State from a prior fiscal year to the extent such amount exceeds 25 percent of the amount allotted to such State for such prior fiscal year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the amount allotted to a State for a fiscal year shall be determined without regard to any amount held available under this paragraph for such State for such fiscal year from the prior fiscal year.

Publication in Federal Register.

(3) During the 30-day period described in paragraph (1)(B), comments may be submitted to the Secretary. After considering such comments, the Secretary shall notify the chief executive officer of the State of any decision to reallot funds, and shall publish such decision in the Federal Register.

WITHHOLDING

Notice and hearing. 42 USC 8627.

SEC. 2608. (a)(1) The Secretary shall, after adequate notice and an opportunity for a hearing conducted within the affected State, withhold funds from any State which does not utilize its allotment substantially in accordance with the provisions of this title and the assurances such State provided under section 2605.

(2) The Secretary shall respond in an expeditious and speedy manner to complaints of a substantial or serious nature that a State has failed to use funds in accordance with the provisions of this title or the assurances provided by the State under section 2605. For purposes of this paragraph, a violation of any one of the assurances contained in section 2605(b) that constitutes a disregard of such assurance shall be considered a serious complaint.

(b)(1) The Secretary shall conduct in several States in each fiscal year investigations of the use of funds received by the States under this title in order to evaluate compliance with the provisions of this title.

(2) Whenever the Secretary determines that there is a pattern of complaints from any State in any fiscal year, he shall conduct an investigation of the use of funds received under this title by such State in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this title.

(3) The Comptroller General of the United States may conduct an investigation of the use of funds received under this title by a State in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this title.

Records, availability.

(c) Pursuant to an investigation conducted under subsection (b), a State shall make appropriate books, documents, papers, and records available to the Secretary or the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, for examination, copying, or mechanical reproduction on or off the premises of the appropriate entity upon a reasonable request therefor.

(d) In conducting any investigation under subsection (b), the Secretary may not request any information not readily available to such State or require that any information be compiled, collected, or transmitted in any new form not already available.

LIMITATION ON USE OF GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

42 USC 8628.

SEC. 2609. Grants made under this title may not be used by the State, or by any other person with which the State makes arrangements to carry out the purposes of this title, for the purchase or improvement of land, or the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement (other than low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repairs) of any building or other facility.

STUDIES

Data.
42 USC 8629.

SEC. 2610. (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including—

(1) information concerning home energy consumption;
(2) the cost and type of fuels used;
(3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
(4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title; and
(5) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Report to Congress.

(b) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress containing a summary of data collected under subsection (a).

REPEALER

42 USC 8601 note.

SEC. 2611. Effective October 1, 1981, the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980 is repealed.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985-461-407/36149